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NEWSLETTER

of

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The Department of Linguistics: University of Illinois
At Urbana-Champaign Urbana, Illinois 61801

Vol. 4, No. 1

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November 1972

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Editorial board for 1972-73: Hans Henrich Hock (editor), Herbert Stahlke (associate editor), Sue Dennis (typist). The Newsletter appears biannually. Comments and requests for additional copies and future issues will be welcomed.

NEW COURSES

In order to provide for a better opportunity to keep up with the ever-increasing number of divergent views and insights in the field of transformational-generative grammar and with the consequently constantly growing literature in the field, the Department of Linguistics has added the following two courses to its offerings in transformational-generative theory.

Linguistics 441: Syntax II: Advanced analysis and critique of syntactic descriptions, with special attention to implications for universal grammar. (1 unit.)

Linguistics 442: Phonology II: Advanced analysis of language-specific phonological problems, with special attention to implications for universal phonological theory. (1 unit.)

SPECIAL SPRING COURSES

In the spring semester of 1973, the Department of Linguistics will be offering a research-oriented proseminar, Current issues in linguistics (course number: Linguistics 403D; time to be arranged). A number of scholars from all over the United States will be invited to participate in the proseminar which will be devoted to the investigation of current issues in syntax, semantics, and historical linguistics. The course will be overseen by three members of the faculty of the Department of Linguistics who will evaluate the work of the students enrolled in the course. The credit will be 1 unit. A more detailed announcement will be issued in December, 1972.

Other special courses to be offered in the spring semester are the following:

Linguistics 303 A: Tibeto-Burman and Thai linguistics. (Time to be arranged; Lehman.)

Linguistics 403 B: Seminar in Hindi syntax. (W 3-5; Y. Kachru.)

Linguistics 403 C: Seminar in accentology. (MWF 2:00; Stahlke.)

The course will deal with the following topics: Typology of accentual systems; theoretical status of accentual features; types of accentual phenomena; diachronic change in accentual systems.

UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR IN LINGUISTICS

The proposal for an undergraduate major in linguistics has already been approved by the University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign) Senate. It is currently under consideration in the President's Office and before the Board of Trustees. We expect that the proposal will be approved for September 1973.

The Department already has initiated the following undergraduate courses:

- Linguistics 198: Freshman seminar. (3 hours)
- Linguistics 199: Undergraduate open seminar. (0 to 9 hours)
- Linguistics 200: Elements of linguistics. (3 hours)
- Linguistics 201: Elements of phonology. (3 hours)
- Linguistics 202: Elements of syntax. (3 hours)
- Linguistics 220: Language in African culture and society. (3 hours)
- Linguistics 225: Elements of psycholinguistics. (3 hours)

REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE ON DIACHRONIC ROMANCE LINGUISTICS

On April 21-22, 1972, a Conference on Diachronic Romance Linguistics was held at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The conference was sponsored jointly by the Departments of Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese; Linguistics; French; Classics; and by the Center for Latin American Studies. It was attended by over 100 persons, half of whom came from outside of the University of Illinois. The sixteen papers presented addressed themselves to a wide variety of problems in syntax, phonology, and semantics in a historical perspective. (For the program cf. the March 1972 issue of this Newsletter.) In addition, F.B. Agard, E.P. Hamp, J.W. Harris, H.R. Kahane, R. Lakoff, R. Posner, and S.A. Schane participated in a workshop panel discussion on current issues in Romance and historical linguistics.

The proceedings of the conference will be published in the near future by Mouton & Company under the title Studies in diachronic Romance linguistics, edited by Mario Saltarelli and Dieter Wanner.

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE KAHANE VOLUME

The volume, entitled Issues in Linguistics: Papers in Honor of Henry and Renée Kahane, is now in the final stages of production at the University of Illinois Press. It contains fifty-seven studies written by sixty friends, colleagues, and pupils of Henry and Renée Kahane, bringing together three generations of linguists and linguistic thought from both sides of the Atlantic and from China, India, Israel, Japan, and Korea.

It is expected that the volume will be available in early 1973. Orders may be placed directly with the Sales Department, University of Illinois Press, Champaign, Illinois, 61820.

STUDIES IN THE LINGUISTIC SCIENCES

Volume 2, Number 2 to appear

The fourth number of the working paper series published by the Department of Linguistics will be available in December 1972. This number, entitled Studies in Baltic linguistics, is edited by Hans Henrich Hock and Michael Kenstowicz. It contains the following papers:

Michael Kenstowicz: Lithuanian phonology. (Revised version of 1970 Ph.D. dissertation.)

Karen Dudas. The accentuation of Lithuanian derived nominals.

Karen Dudas and Margie O'Bryan: Lithuanian verbal accentuation.

Hans Henrich Hock: The Baltic $\bar{e}$ -preterit: an older $\bar{a}$ -preterit?

-----: Problems in the synchronic derivation of the Lithuanian $\bar{e}$ -formations.

Back issues

Back issues of the following numbers of Studies in the Linguistic Sciences are still available:

Volume 1, Number 1 (65 copies) Volume 2, Number 1 (70 copies)

No back issues are available for Volume 1, Number 2 (Papers on Hindi syntax). A reissue of this number is currently under consideration.

LINGUISTICS SEMINAR AND LINGUISTICS CLUB

The LINGUISTICS SEMINAR offers a weekly forum for papers presented by graduate students and faculty. It meets Thursdays at 4:00 p.m. Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following papers have been read. (Inquiries about and requests for available copies of these papers should be directed to the author.)

GAD BEN-HORIN (Linguistics): B, K, P in Hebrew: rule opacity or data opacity? (A reply to Paul Kiparsky.) March 9, 1972.

No abstract received.

PETER COLE (Linguistics): Semantic and syntactic facts about WH-nominals. March 16, 1972.

The purpose of this paper is to provide an explanation of some restrictions on Wh-nominals as antecedents of pronouns.

Certain classes of nominals do not allow backwards pronominalization. Sentences (1a-b) are ungrammatical (in some idiolects), while (2a-b) are grammatical.

(1) a. *Who_i did the claim that he_i was a fraud surprise?

b. *That he_i was mad worried each member of the Cabinet_i.

(2) a. That he_i destroy the ring was Frodo's fervent desire.

b. That he_i destroy the ring was the ring bearer's fervent desire.

On the basis of (1a-b) alone it would appear that noun phrases containing wh-elements and noun phrases containing quantifiers do not permit backwards pronominalization. Recent work by Baker (1968 and 1970) and Keenan (1971) suggests that the wh-element--however it should be represented in semantic structure--has quantificational properties, at least with respect to binding. Thus it might be claimed that quantified noun phrases in general do not permit backwards pronominalization. However, this cannot be completely true, since proper names and definite descriptions are often treated as quantifiers (e.g. Keenan 1969). Sentences like (2a-b) show that some quantifiers allow backwards pronominalization. Thus it would appear that only a certain subset of the class of quantified noun phrases blocks backward pronominalization.

The situation is even further complicated by the fact (discussed in Postal 1972) that although (1a) is ungrammatical, (3) is grammatical.

(3) The claim that he_i was a fraud surprised who_i?

Postal argues that the grammaticality of (3) shows that the ungrammaticality of (1a) is unrelated to that of (1b). This is because (1a) is unacceptable only if Wh-Movement has applied, while the ungrammaticality of (1b) is not dependent on any rule other than the rule of pronominalization itself.

An assumption implicit to Postal's position is that all relevant aspects of the underlying representation of (1a) and (3) are the same. However, the semantic representation of (1a) and (3) cannot be the same if sentences with the same semantic representation must be appropriate in the same circumstances. Note that (3) is appropriate when the questioner knows the answer to the question, while (1a) can only be a genuine request for information. Of course, such a difference in the meaning of the wh-elements (i.e. of the mode of questioning) in (1a) and (3) does not necessarily entail that there be a syntactic reflection of this difference. However, it does falsify Postal's contention that the grammaticality of (3) necessarily implies that the apparent connection between (1a) and (1b) is spurious. The difference in meaning of (1a) and (3), taken together with the fact that only some quantifiers block backwards pronominalization (cf. (1b) and (2)), strongly suggests that the correct generalization is that in some idiolects wh-elements in genuine requests for information and wh-elements with some other meaning are divided regarding which class of quantifiers each wh-element belongs to. Such an analysis (in contrast to that of Postal) explains the grammaticality of (3) and the ungrammaticality of (1a), as well as the connection between (1a) and (1b).

Idiolectal variation among individuals manifesting some version of the Wh-Constraint (i.e. who reject (1a) as a genuine request for information) provides convincing support for my claim that Wh-Movement is not crucially involved in the grammaticality of (3) versus the ungrammaticality of (1a). Informants were divided regarding their acceptance of (4).

(4) Who did the claim that he was a fraud surprise?!!
 ((4) is an incredulity question and hence pronounced with rising intonation, etc.) Of the informants questioned, the largest group accepted both (1a) and (4), suggesting that for these speakers backwards pronominalization is unacceptable with genuine requests for information, but not with incredulity questions. This fact cannot be accounted for if it is assumed that Wh-Movement causes (1a) to be ungrammatical. Further conclusions from idiolectal variation are discussed in some detail.

HERBERT STAHLKE (Linguistics): Some properties of tonal systems.
 April 27, 1972.

Three major typological statements have been made on the nature of accentual systems, Pike (1947), McCawley (1964), and Woo (1969). This paper critically examines these typologies and proposes some outlines of a new typology based essentially on the level-tone/contour-tone distinction originally made by Pike. It

is suggested that level-tone systems, that is, those systems in which the underlying representations do not require the assignment of kinetic tones to segments, regularly imply syllable-timed rhythms and therefore do not generally permit vowel reduction. Also, languages with level-tone systems do not have accent reduction rules like the English or Mandarin stress reduction rules; and contour tones, in these languages, arise from the juxtaposition of vowels bearing different tones. Contour-tone systems, on the other hand, may be stress-timed, like Mandarin, but need not be, like Cantonese. Tones will frequently be influenced synchronically or diachronically by consonant voicing qualities, as discussed by Maran (1971), and contour tones frequently arise from the loss of consonantal major class contrasts in initial or final position, a phenomenon which is very unusual in level-tone systems. Contour-tone systems may also have vowel reduction and stress reduction rules, again as in Mandarin. Examples were brought from Yoruba, Japanese, Mende, Bamabara, Kpelle, Mandarin, and Cantonese.

SUK-JIN CHANG (Linguistics): Remarks on 'mixed' modality and sentence types. May 4, 1972.

No abstract received.

SUSAN F. SCHMERLING (Linguistics): Was this cycle necessary? May 11, 1972.

Chomsky and Halle, in The Sound Pattern of English, hold that sentence-stress assignment is purely a function of the stress assigned individual words plus the hierarchical organization of the utterance at the level of phonological representation, and it has generally been assumed that this cyclic approach is adequate for simple sentences and that problems arise only in an attempt to extend this treatment to more complex sentences. This paper argues that this approach is misguided even for quite simple sentences and phrases which would generally be considered to have "normal" stress, on the basis of four considerations:

1) The Nuclear Stress Rule (NSR) cannot account for the regularly occurring 231 contours of phrases with left-branching constituent structures

(e.g. ²over-the-³counter ¹sale, ²badly ³written ¹paper, ²looked ³up the ¹answer),

the existence of which suggests that the commonness of 231 contours in English is not due to constituent structure;

2) The cyclic approach cannot explain the fact that right-most conjoined constituents receive greater stress than their sisters only when they exhibit the greatest stress of the sentence

(cf. ²John and Bill ³hit ¹Harry, ²John ³washed and dried the ¹dishes, but ²John ³hit Bill and ¹Harry);

3) The NSR must be prevented from applying in cases like There's a ¹car coming, You left the ¹water running, which suggest that NPs often receive greater stress than verbs irrespective of their linear position in surface structure;

4) The NSR cannot account for different stress contours of adjective-noun sequences according to whether or not these are derived by relative clause reduction

(cf. This isn't the sort of behavior I'd expect from ²normal ¹children, When I went to Europe I saw some ²unusual ¹sights, vs. When I looked in the room I didn't see any of the ³normal ¹children, When I went to Europe I saw all the ³usual ¹sights); furthermore the cyclic approach can never derive 21 contours for such cases except in isolation.

Although it is possible to salvage the NSR in each of the above cases by employing various ad-hoc remedies, linguistically significant generalizations are thereby missed, and the generality claimed for the NSR is seriously called into question.

PETER COLE (Linguistics): Global grammar vs. index grammar: a question of power. (The Lakoff/Baker-Brame controversy.) May 18, 1972.

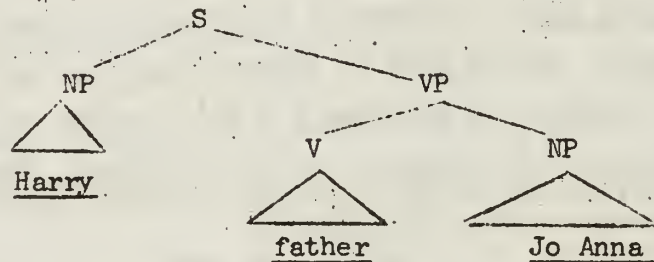
The set of languages generated by grammars with rules introducing indices to record derivational history properly includes the set of languages employing global rules to record derivational history. Thus grammars of the Baker-Brame variety are more powerful than grammars of the Lakoff variety. This is demonstrated by presenting an effective procedure for converting a global grammar into an index grammar. However, there is no effective procedure for converting index grammars into global grammars. This fact is demonstrated by presenting an example of a hypothetical language which can be generated by an index grammar but not by a global grammar. The following assumptions are crucial to this proof: Global grammar is limited in that there exists some maximal number of phrase markers to which a global rule may refer. Index grammar is not restricted in this way, since information coded into trees by rules inserting indices to record derivational history is accessible to all rules applying to those trees.

PULAVRTHI SATYANARAYANA (Computer Science): Nouns as verbs. May 25, 1972.

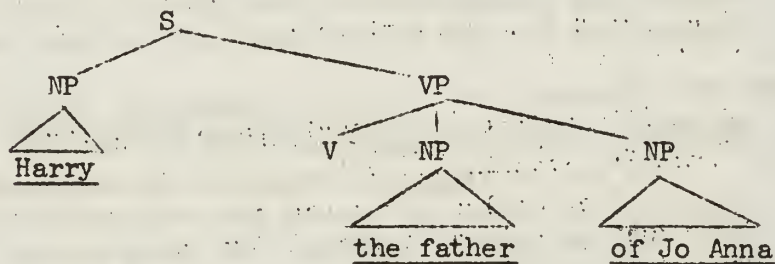
Nineteen arguments have been presented with data from English, Telugu, Japanese, Kannada, Malayalam, Bengali, and Spanish to show that nouns are verbs. In addition to the by now familiar points such as the relevance of stativity, transitivity, selectional restrictions to nouns, the arguments also include the need for complementation,

tough movement, gapping, and even blocking of adverb preposing from lower sentences, absence of verb in equational type sentences in some languages, and so on in the analysis of nouns. These arguments led to two conclusions: 1) 'Equational type' sentences have no be in the underlying representation. 2) There is a need for a new transformation (VERB-DEMOTING RULE) which converts (1) into (2) and (3) into (4),

(1)



(2)

(3) Ray [murdered_v] someone.(4) Ray [committed_v] a murder.

where the N node over father and murder can be accounted for by following the proposal of Satyanarayana (1971).

It was suggested that after applying Verb-Demoting Rule, a dummy verb (such as be, commit, perform) is inserted in the verb position. It was pointed out that these transformations will also handle the derivation of sentences with adjectives such as John is tall. It was also pointed that the insertion of appropriate articles and prepositions still needs to be worked out. Reference: Satyanarayana, P. 1971. A proposal concerning the revision of the P-S component. (Unpublished.)

YAMUNA KACHRU (Linguistics and English): On participant roles and grammatical categories in Hindi-Urdu. October 19, 1972.

In Hindi-Urdu, certain postpositions are regularly associated with certain participant roles, viz. ne and se are associated with agents, ko and ke liye with beneficiaries, and ko with victim/experiencer. In recent work on Hindi-Urdu syntax, it has been claimed that causative sentences are derived by a process of transformation from complex underlying representations with multiple

embeddings. Several proposals have been put forward to account for the postpositions such as se and ko that are assigned to the NP's in causative sentences after the causative embeddings have taken place. This paper examines these proposals and claims that inherent semantic features of verbs such as [+ atm nel], which were proposed earlier to account for entirely different syntactic phenomena, are also crucial for the assignment of postpositions such as se and ko to the NP's representing mediary agent and beneficiary respectively.

CHIN-CHUAN CHENG (Linguistics): A statistical approach to the study of Chinese tones. October 26, 1972.

Some majority and minority tendencies of overall tonal patterns have been obtained through the use of a computer file of 737 Chinese dialect locations. For the first time, the study statistically validates the claim that with the exception of the 'entering tone' the tones derived from syllables with Middle Chinese voiced initial consonants are lower than those derived from syllables with Middle Chinese voiceless initial consonants. The data has shown, among other things, that northern dialects have fewer tones and higher pitch values than southern dialects, that high tones predominate in most dialects, and that the falling tone contour occurs more frequently than any other tonal contour. Explanations for some of the facts in terms of historical or synchronic phonological process are provided.

HERBERT STAHLKE (Linguistics): Incompletely specified segments in phonology. November 2, 1972.

Evidence is presented from Ewe, Yoruba, and Yatye that certain phonological processes require the introduction of incompletely specified segments into phonological theory. These are segments which are specified only for particular features, such as tone or nasality. Since they are listed in the lexicon with just those features which are uniquely assignable to them and not to neighboring segments, and since these segments are not realized as linear units in a phonetic representation, certain modifications in markedness theory and lexical representation are proposed and motivated, including treating markedness conventions as purely evaluation measures and not as part of the lexical redundancy apparatus.

The LINGUISTICS CLUB serves as a forum to which established scholars are invited. It meets once a month (usually on the first Monday of each month). Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following

papers have been presented. (Inquiries about and requests for available copies of these papers should be directed to the author.)

JERROLD M. SADOCK (Linguistics, University of Chicago): Greenlandic phonology. April 6, 1972.

The numerous nominal classes of Greenlandic were discussed with an eye to giving a generative-phonological description of the alternations they display. It was shown that two theories could be offered which did not differ greatly, or at all, in complexity. Furthermore, the two hypotheses were not distinguishable on the basis of 'naturalness'.

It was suggested that other empirical criteria ought to be invoked to force the choice of one theory over the other. Among the additional types of data which I suggested should play a role in phonological descriptions were relative frequency of the classes, dialect variation, and teleology.

KOSTAS KAZAZIS (Linguistics, University of Chicago): Greek glotto-centrism. May 8, 1972.

During the centuries-long Ottoman occupation of the Balkans, a great many Turkish loanwords entered the Balkan languages. After the various Balkan countries achieved independence, they each undertook housecleaning operations for the purpose of ridding their languages of foreign, and primarily, Turkish, elements. Many Turkish words were replaced as a result of such puristic campaigns. Nevertheless, not all those Turkish words completely disappeared from the Balkan languages. In a great many instances, they were simply demoted stylistically, and thus assumed pejorative, vulgar, ironical, or humorous connotations. This, however, did not always happen to the same words in all the Balkan languages. Thus, a Turkism which is stylistically marked in contemporary Greek may be a normal, stylistically neutral term in the other Balkan languages--and, of course, in Turkish itself. Such discrepancies are frequently used by Greeks as linguistic "evidence" reinforcing already existing negative evaluations of neighbouring nationalities. The argument goes something like this: any language which uses as its normal everyday words lexical items which in Greek are pejorative (or folksy, or vulgar, etc.) must surely be an unpolished one, and consequently the people who speak it must also be rough, uncouth, and backward. Thus Turkisms, which are generally regarded as a further unifying factor in the Balkan Sprachbund, become a diversifying factor for at least some speakers of Greek.

WALLACE L. CHAFE (Linguistics, University of California at Berkeley): Language and experience. October 30, 1972. (Cosponsored by the Center for Comparative Psycholinguistics.)

Human knowledge is of two kinds: conceptual and experiential. Conceptual knowledge contains formalizable structures made up

of discrete, determinate elements. Experiential knowledge is more directly related to input from the senses and emotions. Conceptualization imposes a structure on experiential knowledge, but the latter is not in itself formalizable in linguistic or logical terms. In probing "deeper" than surface structure, recent linguistics has always remained within the conceptual realm, but language will never be adequately understood until the contribution of experiential knowledge is taken into account as well.

A model of the speaker was suggested in which experiential knowledge is gradually transformed into surface structures through the application of processes of several kinds. This model contrasts with a more orthodox one in which there is an intermediate wholly formal level of "semantic structure". The processes by which experience is verbalized or "linguisticized" seem to include (1) subconceptualization, (2) identification, and (3) syntacticization. Subconceptualization is the hierarchical analysis of an initial holistic concept (e.g. of some total event) into smaller concepts. The terminal stage of subconceptualization contains nominal and verbal "appearances": the concepts of particular objects, actions, etc. at particular times and places. These appearances cannot in themselves be given phonological representations, but must be related to more abstract "individual" or "generic" concepts which can be represented phonologically. This is the process of identification. Finally, various arbitrary syntactic processes (e.g. agreement) need to be applied. All three types of processes are probably intermixed during linguisticization.

Examples were given which involved a fable, the description of apartment layouts, and a movie scene in which an older boy hands a banana to a younger one. These examples suggest that an important factor in subconceptualization is the choice of the most salient parts of an experience. A way of measuring salience based on descriptions of experiences (such as movie scenes) by large numbers of subjects was suggested. The examples also illustrated some of the factors involved in the choice of generic concepts to communicate appearances or individuals (such as the use of "older boy", "younger boy", and "banana" in describing the movie. A current experiment involving a longer movie with a sequence of events, and with descriptions being provided from memory after various intervals of time was also discussed. Mention was made of the relation between these studies and those of Osgood ('Where do sentences come from?', Brown ('The notion of codability in Words and Things'), and Bartlett ('Remembering')).

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A preceding asterisk (*) indicates a contribution to SLS 2:2, the contents of which are listed on page 4. For bibliographical references to Studies in generative phonology, cf. below under Kisseberth.

- GAD BEN-HORIN (with Shmuel Bolozky): Hebrew b, k, p: rule opacity or data opacity? (A reply to Paul Kiparsky.) Hebrew Computational Linguistics 5, Bar-Ilan University (Israel), February, 1972.
- TEJ K. BHATIA: Hindi mē annunāsikṭā [in Hindi]. To appear in Bhāṣā: Government of India Journal. -- (With Michael Kenstowicz): Nasalization in Hindi: a reconsideration. To appear in Papers in Linguistics 5:2. -- Review of An outline of Hindi grammar by R.S. McGregor. To appear in Papers in Linguistics
- SHMUEL BOLOZKY: i/e-alternations in the Hebrew verb and the question of 'vacuous generalization'. Hebrew Computational Linguistics 5, Bar-Ilan University (Israel), February, 1972. -- On morphological and phonetic constraints in Modern Hebrew. Hebrew Computational Linguistics 6, July 1972. -- Cf. also above under GAD BEN-HORIN.
- CHIN-CHUAN CHENG: Computer and the study of Chinese phonology [in Chinese]. Thought and Word 9:344-8. 1972.
- PETER COLE: Mutual bleeding and the ordering of phonological rules. Studies in generative phonology 42-71. -- Conversational implicature and syntactic rules. To appear in Proceedings of SECOL VIII.
- *KAREN DUDAS (with Margie O'Bryan): A discussion of two approaches to Lithuanian nominal accentuation (with stress on some grave shortcomings). Studies in generative phonology 144-78.
- GEORGIA M. GREEN: Review of F. Kiefer, ed. Studies in syntax and semantics. In Language 48:667-77. 1972. -- Some observations on the syntax and semantics of instrumental verbs. Proceedings of the 8th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society 83-97. 1972.
- *HANS HENRICH HOCK: On the Indo-Iranian accusative plural of consonant stems. To appear in Journal of the American Oriental Society. -- Historical change and synchronic structure: the case of the Sanskrit vocative singular of a-stems. To appear in the Proceedings of the 1972 Mid-America Linguistics Conference. -- Historical change and synchronic structure: the case of the Sanskrit root nouns. To appear in Proceedings of SECOL VIII.
- BRAJ B. KACHRU: On the dimensions, methodology, and applications of sociolinguistics. (Review article.) Language in Society 1:2. Cambridge University Press, 1972. -- (With Herbert W. Stahlke): Editor: Current trends in stylistics. Linguistic Research, Inc., 1972. -- Toward a lexicon of Indian English. To appear in Issues in linguistics: Papers in honor of Henry and Renée Kahane. University of Illinois Press.
- YAMUNA KACHRU: Causative sentences in Indian languages. Studies in a transformational grammar, ed. by A.M. Chatage et al. Poona: Deccan College, 1972. -- Notes on participant roles and grammatical categories in Hindi-Urdu. To appear in A.A. Hill felicitation volume, ed. by E. Polomé et al. Austin, Tex. -- Some problems

connected with the relative clause transformations in Hindi.
To appear in Bhāṣā. -- Topics in a generative grammar of Hindi.
Agra: Central Institute of Hindi, in press.

HENRY KAHANE: Review of L. Söll. Die Bezeichnungen für den Wald in den romanischen Sprachen (München, 1967). In Romance Philology 25:427-30.

*MICHAEL KENSTOWICZ (with C.W. Kisseberth): Unmarked bleeding order AND The multiple application problem in phonology. Studies in generative phonology 1-12 AND 13-44. -- Cf. also above under TEJ K. BHATIA.

CHIN-W. KIM: Regularity of the so-called irregular predicates in Korean. Studies in generative phonology 104-13.

CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH: Cyclical rules in Klamath phonology. Linguistic Inquiry 3:3-33. 1972. -- An argument against the principle of simultaneous application of phonological rules. Linguistic Inquiry 3:392-6. 1972. -- The 'strict cyclicity principle'. Studies in generative phonology 179-95. -- Editor: Studies in generative phonology. Linguistic Research, Inc., in press. -- Cf. also above under MICHAEL KENSTOWICZ.

SEIICHI MAKINO: Henkei bumpoo ni okeru stylistics no iti. ('The position of stylistics within a transformational grammar.') Gendai Gengogaku ('Modern Linguistics') 489-502. Tokyo: Sanseido, 1972. -- Adverbial scope and the passive construction in Japanese. Papers in Linguistics 5:1. 1972.

LISE MENN: A note on the acquisition of affricates and fricatives. To appear in Stanford Papers and Reports on Child Language Development.

JERRY L. MORGAN: Verb agreement as a rule of English. Proceedings of the 8th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society. 1972. -- Some aspects of relative clauses in English and Albanian. The Chicago which hunt. CLS, 1972. -- Syntactic form and conversational import: some interactions. To appear in Proceedings of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee Symposium on Limiting the Domain of Linguistics. -- Some problems of presuppositions. To appear in Proceedings of SECOL VIII.

*MARGIE O'BRYAN: Exceptions and the unity of phonological processes. To appear in Proceedings of SECOL VIII. -- Cf. also above under KAREN DUDAS.

IRMENGARD RAUCH: Were verbs in fact noun subsidiaries? Preprints of the 11th International Congress of Linguists. Bologna, August, 1972.

MARIO SALTARELLI: Epenthesis, velar softening, and stress in Spanish. A reply to J.W. Harris and W. Mayerthaler. Linguistische Berichte 19. 1972. -- Congruity and the comparative. From soundstream to

discourse ed. by D. Hayes and D. Lance. 1972. -- A propositional theory of grammar. Preprints of the 11th International Congress of Linguists. Bologna: August 1972. -- (With Dieter Wanner): Editor: Diachronic studies in Romance Linguistics. (Proceedings of the Conference on Diachronic Romance Linguistics, University of Illinois, April 1972.) To be published by Mouton.

ROYAL SKOUSEN: Consonant alternation in Fula. Studies in African Linguistics 3:1. -- Empirical restrictions on the power of transformational grammars. To appear in Papers in Linguistics 5:2. -- Evidence in phonology. Studies in generative phonology 77-103. -- On capturing regularities. Proceedings of the 8th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society. 1972.

HERBERT STAHLKE: The development of the three-way tonal contrast in Yoruba. To appear in Studies in African Linguistics 3. -- Surface restrictions on vowel sequences in Ewe. Studies in generative phonology 114-43. -- Review of T. Sebeok et al., eds. Current trends in linguistics 7: linguistics in sub-Saharan Africa. To appear in Language. -- Cf. also above under BRAJ B. KACHRU.

RONNIE WILBUR (with S.P. Quigley and B. Babbini): A survey of interpreters for deaf people in the state of Illinois. Journal of Rehabilitation of Deaf, July 1972.

DIETER WANNER: Cf. above under MARIO SALTARELLI.

LADISLAV ZGUSTA: Review of A. Hahn. Naming constructions in some Indo-European languages. In Language 48:695-702. 1972. -- Reviews of F.W. Householder. Linguistic speculations; E. Coseriu. Einführung in die strukturelle Betrachtung des Wortschatzes; M. Wandruszka. Wörter und Wortfelder: Aufsätze; H. Birnbaum. Problems of typological and genetic linguistics viewed in a generative framework; R. Katčić. A contribution to the general theory of comparative linguistics. To appear in Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung.

PAPERS READ

JOSEPH H.D. ALLEN: Spanish reflexes of Latin /S/. University of Kentucky Foreign Language Conference. April 27-29, 1972.

CHIN-CHUAN CHENG: A statistical approach to the study of Chinese tones. 5th International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Language and Linguistic Studies. Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 20-21, 1972.

PETER COLE: Semantic and syntactic facts about Wh-nominals. Summer Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Chapel Hill, N.C., July 28-30, 1972. -- Conversational implicature and syntactic rules. SECOL VIII. Washington, D.C., October 26-28, 1972.

KAREN DUDAS (with Margie O'Bryan): A wider perspective on apparent phonological exceptions. Summer Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Chapel Hill, N.C., July 28-30, 1972.

GEORGIA M. GREEN: How to get people to do things with words; the whimperative question. Georgetown University. February, 1972.
 -- Some observations on the syntax and semantics of instrumental verbs. 8th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society. April 14-16, 1972. -- Tracing the source of a lexical gap. Conference on Diachronic Romance Linguistics. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 1972.

HANS HENRICH HOCK: On the Indo-Iranian accusative plural of consonant stems. 182nd Meeting of the American Oriental Society. Chapel Hill, N.C., April 18-20, 1972. -- On the Old Irish second singular active endings -i and -e. Summer Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Chapel Hill, N.C., July 28-30, 1972. -- Historical change and synchronic structure: the case of the Sanskrit vocative singular of ā-stems. Mid-America Linguistics Conference. Stillwater, Ok., October 13-14, 1972. -- Historical change and synchronic structure: the case of the Sanskrit root nouns. SECOL VIII. Washington, D.C., October 26-28, 1972.

BRAJ B. KACHRU: Linguistic roles and language planning: India's case reconsidered. Seminar of the Division of English as a Second Language. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 20, 1972.

YAMUNA KACHRU: Causative sentences in Indian languages. Seminar on Transformational Grammar. Deccan College, Poona, October 4-5, 1971. -- On some participant roles in Hindi. Linguistic Circle of Hyderabad, December 24, 1971. -- Topics in a transformational grammar of Hindi. A series of four extension lectures delivered at the Central Institute of Hindi. Agra, July 29-31, 1972. -- On some problems in learning Hindi for English speakers, A.I.I.S. Summer School, New Delhi, June 16, 1972.

- HENRY KAHANE: *Le Français hors de la France*. French Journal Club. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, March 1972. -- The etymologist as a transformationalist. Conference on Diachronic Romance Linguistics. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 1972.
- CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH: The multiple application problem in phonology. University of Texas. Austin, Texas, March 1972.
- SEIICHI MAKINO: On the Japanese verb 'understand'. Waseda University. Tokyo, June 12, 1972.
- JERRY L. MORGAN: Some aspects of relative clauses in English and Albanian. Relative Clause Festival. University of Chicago, April 13, 1972. AND: Ohio State University. May 1972. -- Verb agreement as a rule of English. 8th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society. April 14-16, 1972. -- Syntactic form and conversational import: some interactions. Symposium 'On limiting the domain of linguistics'. University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, May 1972. AND: Ohio State University. May 1972. -- Some problems of presuppositions. SECOL VIII. Washington, D.C., October 26-28, 1972.
- MARGIE O'BRYAN: Exceptions and the unity of phonological processes. SECOL VIII. Washington, D.C., October 26-28, 1972. -- Cf. also above under KAREN DUDAS.
- IRMENGARD RAUCH: On the semantic base of the Germanic dental preterit. Summer Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Chapel Hill, N.C., July 28-30, 1972. -- Were verbs in fact noun subsidiaries? 11th International Congress of Linguists. Bologna, August 1972.
- MARIO SALTARELLI: A Latin conspiracy. University of Kentucky Foreign Language Conference. April 27-29, 1972. -- A propositional theory of grammar. 11th International Congress of Linguists. Bologna, August 1972. -- *Semantica dei comparativi*. Società di Linguistica Italiana. Rome, September 1972.
- SUSAN F. SCHMERLING: A reexamination of 'normal stress'. Summer Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Chapel Hill, N.C., July 28-30, 1972.

- ROYAL SKOUSEN: Empirical restrictions on the power of transformational grammars. Linguistic Conference on the Formal Aspects of Cognitive Processes. University of Michigan, March 19, 1972. -- On capturing regularities. 8th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society. April 14-16, 1972. -- The verbal system of French. Conference on Diachronic Romance Linguistics. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 1972.
- RONNIE WILBUR: Preliminary findings from a survey of the language of prelingually, profoundly deaf children. (Invited paper.) Institute for Mathematical Studies in the Social Sciences. Stanford, Ca., May 17, 1972. -- Research into the acquisition of language by deaf children. (Invited paper.) National Technical Institute for the Deaf. Rochester, N.Y., August 15, 1972.
- DIETER WANNER: The evidence for phonological rules in Romance. University of Kentucky Foreign Language Conference. April 27-29, 1972.
- LADISLAV ZGUSTA: Lexicology: generating words. International Conference on Lexicography in English. New York, N.Y., June 1972.

DEGREES GRANTED

Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following students have earned degrees from the Department of Linguistics.

M.A.

- TEJ KRISHAN BHATIA: Notes on negation in Hindi. (June 1972)
- SONA A. JANJIGIAN: The PIE consonant shift in Armenian dialects. (June 1972)
- KATHARINE I-PING SHIH: Phonetic nature of even-tone split in Chinese. (June 1972)

Ph.D.

- MALACHI BARKAI: Problems in the phonology of Israeli Hebrew. (October 1972)
- SHMUEL BOLOZKY: Categorical limitations on rules in the phonology of Modern Hebrew. (October 1972)
- SUK-JIN CHANG: A generative study of discourse with special reference to Korean and English. (June 1972)

MASARU MAKIUCHI: A study of some auxiliary verbs in Japanese.
(October 1972)

NORIKO AKATSUKA McCAWLEY: A study of Japanese reflexivization.
(June 1972)

SYLVIO SCORZA: Indirect discourse and related phenomena in
Xenophon. (October 1972)

ROBERT SHELL: The analysis of cleft and pseudo-cleft sentences
in English. (October 1972)

ROYAL SKOUSEN: Substantive evidence for morphological and
phonetic regularities in phonology. (October 1972)

DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

OLUSOLA AJOLORE: The child's acquisition of Yoruba.

EVA BRAROE: Aspect and modality in Swedish.

CHIN HSIAN LEE CHEN: Some aspects of historical Chinese phonology.

PETER COLE: The binding properties of quantified noun phrases in natural
language.

ROBERT FREUND: On Germanic ablaut and linguistic change.

ANGELA KLEIMAN: The subjunctive in Spanish.

MARGIE O'BRYAN: The history of i-insertion in Indic.

EVELYN RANSOM: Event-noun constructions in English.

SUSAN F. SCHMERLING: English sentence stress.

MANGASA SILITONGA: Some reordering rules and their constraints in
Toba Batak.

MARGARET STEFFENSEN: Analysis of Black English.

KARUMURI V. SUBBARAO: NP complementation in Hindi.

STAMATIS TSITSOPOULOS: Topics in Modern Greek syntax.

RONNIE WILBUR: The phonology of reduplication.

NOTES

OLUSOLA AJOLORE taught Yoruba at the 1972 C.I.C. African Summer Institute
at Madison, Wisconsin.

TEJ K. BHATIA taught Hindi at the C.I.C. South Asian Institute at the
University of Chicago, Summer 1972.

CHIN-CHUAN CHENG has been promoted to Associate Professor, effective September 1972. He also is a coeditor of the new Journal of Chinese Linguistics, published by Project on Linguistic Analysis (2222 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley, Ca., 94720).

JÜRGEN DÖLLEIN attended the Basque Studies Summer Program at Kstaritz and Oñate, June 18-August 5, 1972.

HANS HENRICH HOCK has been appointed as Language Coordinator in the Department of Linguistics. He also has been made a member of the Executive Committee of the Unit for Foreign Language Study and Research of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

BRAJ B. KACHRU has been elected as a member of the Language Committee of the American Institute of Indian Studies, Philadelphia, Pa. He also is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Unit for Foreign Language Study and Research of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He was a consultant at the A.I.I.S. Summer School, New Delhi, 1972.

HENRY KAHANE has been appointed Visiting Professor of French for the academic year 1972-73. He will be teaching courses on Old French linguistics and literature and on the history of the French language. He also served as a panel discussion coordinator at the Conference on Diachronic Romance Linguistics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 1972.

CHIN-W. KIM is on leave of absence for the year 1972-73. During his leave he holds an appointment as Visiting Professor of Linguistics at the University of Hawaii. He was promoted to Professor in Linguistics in our department, effective September, 1972.

MARIO SALTARELLI AND DIETER WANNER were codirectors of the Conference on Diachronic Romance Linguistics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 21-22, 1972..

SUSAN F. SCHMERLING has a nine-month appointment as Instructor in Linguistics at the University of Texas at Austin.

KARINE SCHOMER, a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of South Asian

Languages and Civilization of the University of Chicago, has been appointed Visiting Lecturer in Hindi. She has produced the following publications: The legacy of Gandhi. Fellowship, January 1967. -- The study of a Hindu festival: Divali. To appear (in Hindi) in Loka Sanskriti. -- Her dissertation topic is Mahadevi Verma, Hindi poetess (1907-).

ROYAL SKOUSEN has been appointed Assistant Professor of Linguistics at the University of Texas at Austin.

LINGUISTIC CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS

- November 12-14, 1972: Mid-West Branch of the American Oriental Society in conjunction with the American Society of Biblical Literature. University of Notre Dame.
- December 7-9, 1972: Center for Afro-American Affairs (CAAS) 5. Atlanta University. Write to: Richard Long, Department of English, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., 30314.
- December 27-29, 1972: 47th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Atlanta, Ga.
- March 20-22, 1973: 183rd Meeting of the American Oriental Society. Washington, D.C. Write to: Hugh M. Stimson, Secretary-Treasurer, American Oriental Society, 329 Sterling Memorial Library, Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut, 06520.
- March 24-25, 1973: North-American Conference on Semitic Linguistics. Santa Barbara, Ca. Write to: R. Hetzron, Department of Eastern Languages, University of California, Santa Barbara, Ca., 93106.
- March 29-31, 1973: Third Annual Linguistic Symposium on Romance Languages. Indiana University. Write to: Department of Spanish and Portuguese, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., 47401.
- April 5-7, 1973: Fourth Annual Conference on African Linguistics. Queens College. Deadline for abstracts: January 1, 1973. Write to: Amy Myers, Conference Chairman, Department of Linguistics, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, N.Y., 11367.
- April 6-7, 1973: Indiana University Conference on Rule Ordering.

Write to: Andreas Koutsoudas, Conference Director, Linguistics
Department, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, 47401.

April 20-21, 1973: SECOL IX. University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

April 26-28, 1973: University of Kentucky Foreign Language Conference.

Write to: John A. Rea, Section Chairman for Linguistics, Foreign
Language Conference, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., 40506.

July 5-August 28, 1973: Linguistic Institute of the Linguistic Society
of America. University of Michigan. Write to: Linguistic Insti-
tute, Department of Linguistics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,
Mich., 48104.

July 16-23, 1973: 29th International Congress of Orientalists. Paris.

Write to: 29^e Congrès des Orientalistes, Collège de France,
Place Marcelin-Berthelot, 75 Paris 5^e, France.

August 27-September 8, 1973: First International Conference on

Historical Linguistics. Edinburgh University. Write to: Charles
Jones, Department of English Language, University of Edinburgh,
15 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh EH8 9JX, Scotland, United Kingdom.

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* * * * *

*Bhatia, Tej K. Review of R. McGregor <u>An Outline of Hindi Grammar</u>	.25	_____
*_____ (with M. Kenstowicz). Nasalization in Hindi--a reconsideration.	.25	_____
*Cheng, Chin-chuan. "A statistical approach to the study of Chinese tones"	.50	_____
*Cole, Peter. Mutual bleeding and the ordering of phonological rules.	.50	_____
*_____. Syntactic analogy and backward pronominalization	.25	_____
*_____. Conversational implicature and syntactic rules	.50	_____
*_____. Semantic and syntactic facts about <u>Wh</u> -nominals	.25	_____
*Dudas, Karen and Margie O'Bryan. A wider perspective on phonological exceptions	.25	_____

Kachru, Braj B. On the dimensions, methodology, and applications of sociolinguistics. (Review article)	.50	_____
_____. The Indianness of Indian English. (Offprint)	.25	_____
Kachru, Yamuna. A note on the possessive constructions in Hindi-Urdu. (Offprint)	.75	_____
_____. Review of Peter Gaeffke: Untersuchungen zur Syntax des Hindi. (Offprint)	.25	_____
_____. Notes on participant roles and grammatical categories in Hindi-Urdu sentences.	.25	_____
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_____. Is rule ordering necessary in phonology?	.50	_____
* _____. The 'strict cyclicity principle': the Klamath evidence.	.50	_____
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Makino, Seiichi. The position of stylistics in the framework of transformational grammar. (In Japanese, offprint)	.25	_____
* _____. Adverbial scope and the passive construction in Japanese. (Offprint)	.50	_____
Morgan, Jerry L. Sentence fragments and the notion 'sentence'	.50	_____
*O'Bryan, Margie. Exceptions and the unity of phonological processes	.25	_____
* _____. Younger Avestan accusative singulars in -īm/ūm.	.25	_____
Saltarelli, Mario. Orthogonality, naturalness, and the binary feature framework.	.25	_____
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Stahlke, Herbert. Topics in Ewe phonology: the tonal system	.75	_____
* _____. Relative clauses, pronouns, and Ross constraints in Yoruba.	.50	_____
* _____. Stewart's treatment of downdrift and downstep	.25	_____

*Subbarao, K.V. Vowel harmony in Telugu and parentheses and infinite rule schemata notations	.25	_____
*_____. Notes on reflexivization in Hindi	.50	_____
*_____. Extraposition and underlying word order	.25	_____
*_____. Is Hindi a VSO language?	.50	_____
Wanner, Dieter. The derivation of inflectional paradigms in Italian	.50	_____

Addenda:

*Hock, Hans Henrich. Exceptions and synchronic analogy in Sanskrit	.50	_____
*_____. Historical change and synchronic structure: the case of the Sanskrit root nouns	.25	_____
*_____. Historical change and synchronic structure: the case of the Sanskrit vocative singular of <u>ā</u> stems	.25	_____

MDX

NEWSLETTER

of

The Department of Linguistics: University of Illinois
At Urbana-Champaign Urbana, Illinois 61801

Vol. 4, No. 2

May 1973

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Editorial board for 1972-73: Hans Henrich Hock (editor), Herbert Stahlke (associate editor), Sue Dennis (typist). The Newsletter appears biannually. Comments and requests for additional copies and further issues will be welcomed.

1973 SUMMER COURSES IN LINGUISTICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

- Linguistics 300: Introduction to Linguistics. 9:00 a.m. MTuWThF;
G52 F.L.B. (Herbert Stahlke)
- Linguistics 301: Introduction to General Phonetics. 10:00 a.m. MTuWThF;
G96 F.L.B. (Chin-chuan Cheng)
- Linguistics 340: History of Linguistics. 11:00 a.m. MTuWThF; G52 F.L.B.
(Ladislav Zgusta)
- Linguistics 389: Linguistics in Language Learning. 2:00 p.m. MTuWThF;
1038 F.L.B. (Thomas Buckingham)
- Linguistics 403C: Projects in Sociolinguistics. By arrangement. (Braj
B. Kachru)
- Linguistics 403D: Advanced seminar in phonology. By arrangement.
(Charles Kisseberth)
- Linguistics 419: Contrastive Analysis. 10:00 a.m.; G52 F.L.B. (Herbert
Stahlke)
- Linguistics 442: Phonology II. 11:00 a.m. MTuWThF; G24 F.L.B. (Charles
Kisseberth)
- Linguistics 490: Special Topics in Linguistics. By arrangement. (Staff)
- Linguistics 499: Thesis Research. By arrangement. (Staff)

STUDIES IN THE LINGUISTIC SCIENCES

Volume 3, Number 1 to appear

The fifth issue of the working paper series published by the Department of Linguistics will be available in May, 1973. This volume is edited by Charles Kisseberth. It contains the following papers:

Tej Bhatia: A computational investigation on the perception of aspirated consonants in Hindi.

Peter Cole: Global grammar vs. index grammar: a question of power.

-----: Syntactic analogy and backward pronominalization.

Susan Kay Donaldson: Faulty referents and their relationship to tense.

Georgia M. Green: The derivation of a relative infinitive construction.

Timothy Habick: Suppletive verb phrase deletion

Hans Henrich Hock: Exceptions and synchronic analogy in Sanskrit.

David Johnson: Why delete tense?

Margie O'Bryan: Opacity and the loss of a morphological process.

Pulavrthi Satyanarayana and Karumuri Subbarao: Are rightward movement rules upward bounded?

Herbert Stahlke: Ross' constraints and related problems in Yoruba.

Roberta Stock: Recently and lately.

Aporn Surintramont: Some aspects of underlying syllable structure in Thai: evidence from Khampuan--a Thai word game.

Gregory T. White: The derivation of each other.

Ronnie Wilbur: The identity constraint: an explanation of the irregular behavior of some exceptional reduplicated forms.

Yael Ziv: Restrictive relatives with generic heads--are they 'ifs'?

CURRENT ISSUES IN LINGUISTICS

During the current spring semester, the Department of Linguistics has been offering a research-oriented proseminar, Current issues in linguistics. A number of scholars from institutions in the United States and Canada, as well as from the University of Illinois Department of Linguistics, were invited to present papers concerned with the current issues in their respective disciplines. So far, the following papers have been presented:

CHARLES KISSEBERTH (University of Illinois): Naturalness and the interaction of phonological rules. February 13, 1973.

In this paper it is argued that the question of the naturalness of different types of interactions of phonological rules cannot be investigated successfully without granting adequate recognition to the essential polarity of language: the pervasive tension in language resulting from the need to maintain semantic and morphological contrasts and the often conflicting pressures of universal phonetic processes. Certain interactions of rules can be seen as resulting from the need to preserve semantic or morphological contrasts; these interactions are ones that lead to opacity (in Kiparsky's sense of the word). It seems likely that opacity exists in language only if motivated. One primary motivation is to satisfy the needs of the semantic/morphologic pole of language. Other cases of opacity can be seen to derive from the nature of the phonetic processes themselves, which are often in conflict with one another. The conclusion of this paper is that opacity is unnatural just in case it is not motivated.

HERBERT STAHLKE (University of Illinois): Towards a theory of accentology. February 20, 1973.

The accentual typologies proposed by Pike, McCawley, and Woo were

critically examined, and it was shown that any typology which ignores morphological structure must be inadequate. It was then argued that in at least some cases accentual phenomena cannot be adequately treated with a segmental formal apparatus and that linguists must therefore begin to take seriously the notion of suprasegmentals, as opposed to segmentals. Examples were drawn from Yoruba, Igbo, Ewe, Mende, and Japanese, illustrating the point that certain accent reduction processes must be analyzed in terms of accentual patterns which are morpheme features, not sequences of segmental features.

HANS HENRICH HOCK (University of Illinois): On the implementation of phonological change. February 22, 1973.

A brief survey of the two major current theories on the implementation of phonological change was given, namely of the sociolinguistic-variation, rule-oriented approach of Labov (et al.) and of the lexical-diffusion approach of Cheng and Wang (et al.). It was pointed out that though the data investigated by each of the two 'schools' may appear to contradict the (major) claims of the other school concerning the actual process of sound change implementation, they are not necessarily in contradiction with each other, but can rather be envisaged as complementing each other. On this count, then, the two theories can be considered equally adequate (and partly deficient). However, as far as the motivation for the continued implementation of a particular sound change (after its first appearance) is concerned, the sociolinguistic-variation theory was shown to be more plausible (whether this continued implementation be complete or be aborted in mid-stream). Especially in languages like Chinese, where morphophonemic alternations are quite rare, it can only be sociolinguistic variation of the sort '(old) A alternates with (new) A'' which can insure that the new B' should arise beside (and perhaps eventually replace) an old B. Without such a motivation, there would be no plausible explanation for the remarkably regular implementation of sound change (even of incomplete, aborted change). Rather, one would expect a much more random and amorphous behavior of phonological change.

RICHARD STEINER (University of Pennsylvania and Dropsie University): Some constraints on the chain shifting of vowels: Sweet revisited by Labov. March 6, 1973.

Four general principles of vowel-shifting enunciated by Henry Sweet in 1888 were discussed: (1) short vowels tend to lowering, (2) long vowels tend to raising, (3) the tendency is from back to front, (4) in diphthongs of the [ij]-type, there is a tendency to make the cleaving more distinct to the ear by divergence.

All of these 'tendencies' have many exceptions (some of which were cited by Sweet himself) and have consequently been ignored, but three of them (the last three) can apparently be elevated to general constraints by limiting their scope to vowel-shifts embedded in a chain-shift. Over twenty chain-shifts in the historical record have been examined, with virtually no exceptions uncovered. Chain-shifts from Swedish and East Lettish were selected as examples and analyzed briefly.

Chain-shifts in current British and American English dialects also obey

these constraints, except that in working with acoustic data on current chain-shifts. the nature of the data makes it simpler to work with peripherality (extreme F1 or F2 values), rather than length. A close parallel to the Swedish chain-shift (down to the four degrees of height in the back) is found in the dialect of Norwich, where the vowel of toe has risen to high position, but is still distinct from the (now fronted) vowel of too, two. Parallels to the East Lettish chain-shift are found in Norwich, London (Cockney), and the Outer Banks of North Carolina.

LADISLAV ZGUSTA (University of Illinois): Linguistic issues in lexicography.

It was shown that meaning is treated in a similar way in philological dictionaries of a historical character and in structuralist dictionaries of modern languages: both rely above all on quotations from a corpus of texts, the former by necessity, the latter by preference. The line of dictionaries that rely on the competence of the contemporary speaker of the language begins with the Dictionnaire de l'Académie française (1694). Dr. Johnson's English dictionary steers a middle course between these two directions. This dictionary in its turn is of a normative character, but the underlying principles of the normative decisions are not explicitly discussed; this is a feature found also in other English and American dictionaries. The inclination typical of the majority of English and American dictionaries to treat denotative meaning by encyclopaedic discourse or taxonomic enumerations can also be traced back to Dr. Johnson's dictionary. The lexicographical treatment of polysemy and some analyses of generative semantics overlap. But the latter, though not yet numerous, frequently produce a richer syntactic analysis of the various ways in which a particular word is used in sentences with different senses. They also provide for a more elaborate investigation of the logical interaction between the single components into which the meaning of a word can be analyzed.

JONATHAN KAYE (University of Toronto): (1) Cyclical T-palatalization: some reasons to believe it. March 13, 1973. (2) Transparency, opacity, obscurity. March 14, 1973. (3) The historical development of Algonquian palatalization. March 15, 1973.

(1) In Ojibwa, there are a series of alternations involving [t] and [č]. In this paper two sets of data were given which point to the rule underlying these alternations being cyclical. The first set of data involves the interaction of t-palatalization and a rule which deletes final short vowels. The crucial examples are [[pēmātisi+t]+i] 'he who lives', and [ni+[miškaw+at+i]] 'I am frozen'. The resulting forms are [pēmātisič] and [nimiškawáč] respectively. The second set of data involves the fact that following sibilants block t-palatalization. The examples of interest are [kākīč+[i+sit+ē]] → [kākīčisič] 'to have a sore foot' vs. [[akat+i]+ški] → [akačiški] 'to be naturally shy'.

(2) The evolution of thinking about rule ordering in phonology was discussed. Starting from a theory in which rule ordering is considered extrinsic, i.e. supplied along with the set of phonemes, rules, etc. of each language, various attempts have been made to construct systems where rule ordering is predicted by the theory. Early attempts, such as feeding/nonbleeding

systems have been shown to be inadequate. The theory of rule opacity as discussed by Kiparsky (1971), while an improvement, still leaves many types of rule orderings unexplained. This remains true even after the obvious flaw in the 1971 formulation is corrected. Additional factors, such as paradigm regularity, must also be considered. The notion of recoverability was introduced. A rule ordering was claimed to be natural when the underlying form can be predicted with respect to the rules in question without recourse to paradigmatically related forms:

In Ojibwa, there are two rules: $\bar{a} \rightarrow \bar{o} / w \text{ \_\_\_\_\_\_ }$ and $w \rightarrow \emptyset / \acute{v} (\#) \text{ \_\_\_\_\_\_ } v$. Although opaque in the order given, the two rules are in their natural order, since the w can be 'recovered' by virtue of the fact that it is the only source motivating an o in the language.

(3) Algonquian palatalization is of some interest in that it provides a fairly convincing case of rule mitosis. Palatalization involves the segments $*\theta$ and $*t$ of Proto-Algonquian, changing them to $*\check{s}$ and $*\check{c}$ respectively. This rule was traced through various stages, from Proto-Algonquian through early, middle, and modern Ojibwa. The addition of several other rules to the grammar was shown to cause the $\check{c}$ to change from an automatic variant of t to a systematic phoneme of Ojibwa. The discription of this rule was demonstrated in Ojibwa, where the reflexes of $*\theta$ and $*t$ are now seen to be operating independently with respect to palatalization, rule order, generalization of palatalizing environments, and the preservation of the integrity of noun and verb stems.

M.A.K. HALLIDAY (Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California): (1) Learning how to mean: a sociolinguistic approach to child language. March 19, 1973. (2) On sociological semantics. March 20, 1973. (3) Language, meaning, and text: towards a general social semiotic. March 21, 1973.

(1) 'Sociolinguistics' covers a broad range of important topics, but there is as yet little theoretical integration among them. The main components of a general sociolinguistic theory are the text (linguistic interaction), the situation (the contexts of this interaction), the linguistic system, and the social system. This talk attempted to bring them together, considering both synchronic and diachronic aspects: the social semiotic, with language as its principal mode of expression, and the transmission of this semiotic to a child, with the child's learning of the mother tongue interpreted against this background.

A child begins by creating language for himself, in the form of a two-level (content, expression) system serving certain elementary functions from which its meanings are derived. The functions are provisionally identified as instrumental, regulatory, interactional, personal, heuristic, and imaginative. This system is open-ended, but lacks a potential for dialogue and for multiple meaning; after a time the child replaces it by the three-level (content, form, expression) system of the mother tongue. The original functions are generalized to become the organizing principle of the adult semantic system, with its ideational and interpersonal components which are represented in the grammar by (for example) transitivity and mood respectively. Hence there is an overall continuity between the child's earliest meanings and the semantic potential of the adult language.

(2) The interpretation of the adult semantic system in a sociolinguistic context involves relating it not to some global conceptual or cognitive structure but to the social system; the latter being interpreted as a semiotic, with the semantic system as its linguistic realization. However, neither the semantic system nor the social system is accessible as a whole. What is accessible is the 'social context', which is the situation considered as a semiotic structure; and the semantic system that is typically associated with the context.

From a purely linguistic point of view, any type of situation could be investigated in this light; but in a theoretical sociolinguistic perspective certain types of social context have a special significance, those that are critical in the transmission of the culture. The work of Geoffrey Turner provides an excellent example. Turner has studied the semantics of parental control, not only describing the meaning potential that is exploited by parents in control situations but also showing how the tendencies of selection among these options vary with social class, so providing an important link in the chain of relationships involved in patterns of educational failure.

Bernstein's work has already made it clear that the linguistic element of educational failure, in the simplistic form of 'language failure theories' (whether deficit or difference), must be rejected; but that, at the same time, there are important insights to be gained from a sociosemiotic interpretation. Bernstein's 'codes' are in fact the semiotic principles governing the tendencies associating particular semantic configurations with particular situation types; and these tendencies, not surprisingly, vary between sub-cultures, being transmitted apparently through different family role systems. A sociological semantics is one in which the meaning potential of language is related not to some set of ad hoc 'social factors' surrounding the text but to categories and concepts derived from a general sociological theory of this kind.

(3) Putting together the various components of the total picture, we may start with the text, considered as semantic choice: the lexicogrammatical realization of choices in meaning deriving from the different functions of language and mapped on to one another to form structures. The text is the basic unit of human symbolic interaction. The text is embedded in a context of situation, which is not an audiovisual backdrop or scenario but a semiotic structure of an abstract kind; among these contexts are some which are partially significant for the transmission of culture.

This semiotic structure may be interpreted in terms of general categories of field, tenor, and mode: roughly, the type of symbolic activity, the role relationships, and the rhetorical functions assigned to language. These categories are in turn associated with the functional components of the adult semantic system: the field with the ideational component (meaning as content, the 'observer' function), the tenor with the interpersonal component (meaning as participation, the 'intruder' function), and the mode with the textual component (meaning as texture, the 'relevance' function, which 'actualizes' the other two). The semiotic structure of the social context resonates, as it were, in the semantic system, activating small semantic networks from within these components and producing a semantic configuration or register that is typically associated with the social context in question--yielding what we know as 'speech variants'. The determination of register by the social

context is in turn controlled by the code, in Bernstein's sense--the mode of semiotic organization, or meaning style, that represents the particular sub-cultural angle on the social system. This angle of vision is itself a function of the social structure, reflecting patterns of social hierarchy through the medium of family types and family role systems.

A child learning his mother tongue is also in the same process learning the social semiotic and his own place in it. The place of language in the social system in turn determines how the child, by reinterpreting his own original functional modes of meaning, enters into the adult semantic system--just as it has no doubt determined the nature of the semantic system itself, and the basic patterns of its evolution.

GERHARD NICKEL (Institut für Anglistik, Universität Stuttgart): (1) Problems of error analysis. March 21, 1973. (2) Sociolinguistic aspects of present-day German. March 22, 1973.

No abstracts have been received.

JOHN ROSS (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): (1) Embedded forces. March 26, 1973. (2) Nearer to vee. March 26, 1973.

(1) It has sometimes been suggested that the fact that statements like (1) can be synforçous with requests like (2) should be accounted for by conversational postulates, i.e. by some kind of pragmatic rules which predict what the possible illocutionary forces are for any given semantic object.

In this paper, I will argue that the parallelism between (3) and (4) can only be accounted for if such "postulates" apply not only to highest S's, but also embedded, in the objects of verbs of saying.

(1) I would like a fresh toad.

(2) Please give me a fresh toad.

(3) When did Jack dismount, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \\ *they \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{want} \\ *don't \text{ want} \\ *hope \text{ for} \end{array} \right\} (*Bob)$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to hear from } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ *Alice \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{to tell } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{Bob} \\ \text{etc.} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} ?$

(4) When did Jack dismount, Ann_i told Jasper that $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{she}_i \\ *they_i \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{wanted} \\ *didn't \text{ want} \\ *hoped \text{ for} \end{array} \right\} (*Bob) \text{ to } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hear from } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{him} \\ *Alice \\ *me \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{tell } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{Bob} \\ \text{etc.} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$

This makes it look suspiciously as if (*) derived force rules are run-of-the-mill semantactic rules whose properties are known so much about.

(2) This paper argues that there are closer and closer bonds between the main verb of a clause and the other actants in (a).

(a) V - IObj. - DObj. - DIR. - MAN. - FREQ. - PLACE - TIME - REASON - CONCESSIVE.

A number of independent phenomena are discussed which make it appear unlikely that any discrete solution (i.e. one positing a 'nest' of bigger and bigger VP's [VP₁ → VP₂ + Concessive, VP₂ → VP₃ + Reason, ...]) can be maintained. The proposed solution is to abandon phrase structure trees in favor of dependency trees, where the main relation, dependency, is conceived squishily; i.e. node A can be [α dependent] on V, for $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$.

PAUL KIPARSKY (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): (1) On the cyclic nature of Indo-European ablaut and accent rules. March 27, 1973. (2) Linguistics and poetry. March 27, 1973. (3) Do we really need global rules in phonology? March 28, 1973.

No abstracts have been received.

GEORGE LAKOFF (University of California at Berkeley): (1) Some current problems in linguistic theory I. April 6, 1973. (2) Some current problems in linguistic theory II. April 6, 1973.

No abstracts have been received.

ROBIN LAKOFF (University of California at Berkeley): (1) The social context of language use. April 9, 1973. (2) How to be polite I. April 10, 1973. (3) How to be polite II. April 11, 1973. (4) Jokes as a linguistic phenomena (and vice versa). April 11, 1973.

No abstracts have been received.

BACK ISSUES OF SLS

Back issues of the following number of Studies in the Linguistic Sciences are still available:

Volume 1, Number 1 (papers of general interest);
Volume 2, Number 2 (Papers on syntax and semantics);

and Volume 2, Number 2 (Studies in Baltic linguistics).

No back issues are available for Volume 1, Number 2 (Papers on Hindi syntax). A reissue of this number is under consideration.

LINGUISTICS SEMINAR AND LINGUISTICS CLUB

The LINGUISTICS SEMINAR offers a weekly forum for papers presented by graduate students and faculty. It meets Thursdays at 4:00 p.m. Since

the last issue of the Newsletter, the following papers have been read.
(Inquiries about and requests for available copies of these papers should be directed to the author.) -- See also under CURRENT ISSUES IN LINGUISTICS, p. 3 of this Newsletter.

OLUSOLA AJOLORE (Linguistics): Negation in Yoruba: its acquisition.
November 9, 1972.

Like most children, Táyè and Kẹ̀ìn began to negate suggestions, propositions, offers, and instructions by using gestures. Únùn 'no' showed up only when they were 10 months old. It was soon followed by the proposition being negated as in únùn dẹ (no eat = I don't want to eat), únùn ọ̀ntọ̀n 'no orange = I don't want an orange'. When the English word 'no' came to be used, it showed up also before the proposition as in: únùn, nò fẹ́ dẹ hāg 'no, no want eat eggs = no, no, I don't want to eat eggs' which came as an answer to the mother's question: Kín ni wọ̀n ńpè ní 'Yāk'? 'what is the meaning of 'yach'?'.

When the negators kò (verb neg.), kó (noun neg.), yé and mā (neg. imperatives) arrived, they were attached closely to the preceding suggestions, offers, assertions, and actions which they were denying, rejecting, contradicting, or contrasting, as the following will show:

Kò sí mó 'not exist anymore = I can't reach it' said by Táyè after several abortive attempts to reach a bowl of chocolate.

Yéé nọ mí Yamí 'stop beat me Yomí = stop beating me Yomí' as Kẹ̀ìn's protest and appeal for help.

Pùtétò kọ̀ nìyí 'potatoes not are these = these are not potatoes' as Táyè's contradiction of Kẹ̀ìn's preceding pùtétò nìyí 'these are potatoes'.

Secondly, they very frequently used antithetical negation, consciously linking the sentence that produced the negation with the negation as in:

Ibí kò dùn mí, ibíí dùn mí 'here it not hurt me, here it hurt me' in answer to ibí ló ńdùn ẹ̀ ní? 'is it here that it hurts?'

Bàtà kọ̀ nìyí, sípà ní 'shoes not are these = these are not shoes' in reply to Kẹ̀ìn's bàtà nìyí 'these are shoes'.

Kò lè sẹ́, ibí kò lè sẹ́, ibí ló sẹ́ 'it not can do it, here not can do it, here be it do it = it can't work, this can't work', 'this will work', in protest against an offer to help in mending a damaged toy.

What the data seem to show is that these children treated negative statements as non-atomic, and derivable from the preceding affirmative statements as logicians do. The question is: Are negative and affirmative statements as syntactically related as the child would seem to regard them?

PETER COLE (Linguistics): Conversational implicature and syntactic rules.
November 16, 1972.

Recent interest in semantics has led linguists to consider what properly belongs in the semantic representation of a sentence. George Lakoff has proposed that associated with the semantic representation of a sentence are

a set of conveyed meanings which the speaker infers from the semantic representation on the basis of postulates of conversation and natural logic. Global syntactic rules may make reference to the output of logical and conversational postulates. On the basis of an examination of two uses of let's, I argue that although conversational and logical postulates have an important role in linguistic studies, global syntactic rules should not be allowed to refer to the output of these postulates. Consider (1) and (2).

(1) Let's think about this for a few days. Maybe we can come up with something. I'll try to write my ideas up.

(2) Children, now let's all think before we raise our hands.

In (1) the speaker proposes a joint action. I shall refer to this as 'literal' let's. In (2) the speaker uses the first person plural in order to motivate the addressee to carry out an action. The conveyed meaning of (2) is something like (3).

(3) Children, think before you raise your hands.

The issue I discuss is whether (3) is the logical structure of (2), or whether (3) is derived from a semantic structure in which let's is used in the literal sense of (1) by means of conversational and logical postulates. I argue that the use of such postulates in this case is misguided for the following reasons. (A) Speakers have no sense that (3) is a deduction from a literal interpretation of (2). The relation between (2) and (3) should be compared with the relation between (4) and (5).

(4) The Duke to his butler: It's cold in here.

(5) Close the window.

The butler's understanding that (4) conveys (5) follows from a deduction made by the butler on the basis of the literal meaning of (4) and the butler's knowledge about the world. However, no such deduction is felt by speakers to have been made between (2) and (3).

(B) The psychological difference between (2)-(3) and (4)-(5) correlates with a number of syntactic differences. For example, sentences like (4) have none of the syntactic properties of imperatives. However, let's sentences like (2) do. Thus a bandit might address a hostage as in (6) without contradiction.

(6) Okay mister, let's keep real quiet and put your hand in the air.

Now I'm going to start shooting at the cops, but don't let that bother you.

Were (6) and similar sentences derived from the literal sense of let's in (1), the conveyed sense of (6) would have to be derived from a contradiction: namely, the bandit suggests that both the bandit and his hostage keep silent, but states that he is going to make noise by shooting at the police. In (6) let's is understood as you and behaves accordingly.

(C) Gordon and Lakoff suggest that conversational postulates may be universal. If so, the derivation of non-literal let's from literal let's could not follow from such postulates. Constructions analogous to those with let's in English cannot be used as imperatives in Swahili and Yiddish. In Hebrew the equivalent of non-literal let's has syntactic and semantic properties different from those of English non-literal let's.

On the basis of the correlation between (A) and (B), I propose that syntactic rules which require access to meaning in order to determine well-formedness refer to the semantic representation rather than to the

entailments of the semantic representation. To allow syntactic rules to refer to the entailments of logical structures (as proposed by Lakoff) lessens the motivation for postulates of conversation and logic because it blurs the important distinction between how we interpret (2) and how we interpret (4).

DIETER WANNER (Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, and Linguistics): The misplaced clitics of Italian. November 30, 1972.

In at least one language, Italian, clitic ordering properties cannot be described by the proposed surface structure constraint approach to clitic ordering. In addition to the positive SSC functioning as the basic ordering principle (where each slot is ordered transitively, antisymmetrically, irreflexively with respect to the others) Italian requires also a supplementary negative constraint and post-SSC reordering rules. Consequently, the Italian data show that it is possible for the ordering stipulations of the SSC not to be globally true, but only in local terms at the level of application of the SSC. This is reinforced by the fact that in one case of a clitic combination not the superficial, but rather a more remote level of derivation is crucial for establishing the correct order.

KARUMURI V. SUBBARAO (Linguistics): Is Hindi a VSO language? December 7, 1972.

Studies in Hindi syntax in the transformational-generative framework have, so far, been done under the assumption that Hindi is a verb-final language. But, in his paper "Gapping and the Order of Constituents", Ross (1970) claims that Hindi is an underlying verb-medial language because it has (i) both "forward" and "backward" Gapping, and (ii) an Extraposition transformation that moves the embedded sentence to the right of the verb phrase of the matrix sentence. Ross's claim, in conjunction with McCawley's conjecture that there are only two types of underlying word orders--verb-initial and verb-final, would amount to saying that Hindi is a verb-initial language. This paper refutes Ross's claim concerning the correlation of Gapping and Extraposition transformations to underlying word order and re-establishes that Hindi is unquestionably an underlying verb-final language. It is also argued that if Hindi is not treated as an underlying verb-final language, it would result in the generation of ungrammatical sentences in Hindi.

Ross's claim that the type of conjunctions occurring in a language indicates its underlying word order is also shown to be incorrect. Positive evidence is presented to show that Hindi has many characteristics in common with irrefutably underlying SOV languages such as Telugu and Japanese.

Finally, it is concluded that the evidence presented in this paper compels one to posit an underlying verb-final structure for Hindi.

JERROLD M. SADOCK (The University of Chicago and The Ohio State University): Aspects of English pragmatic structure: speech acts with imperative form. December 14, 1972.

It was shown that two special noun phrase-deletion rules characterize directions and instructions and distinguish them from the other abstract illocutionary-act types which are encoded by imperative-form sentences.

The rules' effects can be seen in examples (1) and (2).

(1) Close cover before striking.

(2) Sift flour into mixture and stir.

It was argued that the large number of abstract speech-act types which formal considerations make it necessary to recognize can be partially explained by the lexical decomposition of entirely abstract predicates.

HANS HENRICH HOCK (Linguistics): Exceptions and synchronic analogy in Sanskrit. December 21, 1972.

In some of the Sanskrit formations containing underlying geminate high vowels (/ii/ and /uu/), such as the optative in general, as well as the verbal inflection of bhū- 'be(come)', certain forms occur which cannot be accounted for by the regular application of phonological rules; cf. sg. 1 mid. opt. asiya 'I would sit' from /aas-ii-a/, instead of expected āsya*; sg. 1 mid. opt. bhareya 'I would carry' from /bhar-a-ii-a/, instead of expected bharayya*. Some of these formations are exceptional in that they can be derived only by the exceptional application of certain phonological rules in environments where they normally do not apply; others, in that they can be derived only by the exceptional nonapplication of rules where normally they should apply. It was shown that the traditional generative approach of marking the formations in question as exceptions inherently must fail to capture the generalization motivating both types of exceptionalities. It was shown that a new concept, that of synchronic analogy (i.e. a morphological principle governing both the exceptional application and the exceptional nonapplication of the rules in question), is needed to capture generalizations of this sort.

RONNIE WILBUR (Linguistics and Institute for Research on Exceptional Children): An alternative to phonological description: morphological explanation. January 4, 1973.

In many languages, reduplicated forms appear to be exceptions to certain phonological rules. These exceptions appear to fall into two groups. In one group, a phonological rule fails to apply even though its environment appears to be met. In the other group, a phonological rule appears to overapply, that is, apply even though its structural description is not met. Data was presented from three languages (Madurese, Akan, and Luiseño) to illustrate the failure of a rule and from four languages (Tagalog, Chumash, Dakota, and Squamish) to illustrate the overapplication of a rule.

In Madurese, a general rule of Regressive Nasal Assimilation assimilates a preceding nasal to a following vowel (paṇ-bagi-an → pam-bagi-an) but fails to apply to reduplicated forms (banban, *bamban).

In Tagalog, a Prefix Assimilation rule replaces the first consonant of a stem by an assimilated nasal from verbal prefixes (paṇ-bilmīt → parilmīt, paṇ-táli? → panáli?). These rules apply to both portions of the reduplicated form, even though only one portion directly follows the nasal of the prefix (maṇ-bigáy → mamigáy, maṇ-bi-bigáy → mamimigáy).

The Madurese represents the failure of a phonological rule. Such cases have been described by means of special reduplication boundaries to block the rule, negative exception features to make the rule inapplicable, and

special rule ordering so that reduplication does not create new environments until after the phonological rule has applied. The Tagalog example illustrates overapplication of a rule. These cases have also been described by special reduplication boundaries which trigger overapplication of the rule, positive exception features to force the rule to apply, and special rule ordering which permits the phonological rule to effect its changes and then allows the reduplication rule to copy the changed portion, thus placing the changed segment in an environment where it would not ordinarily occur.

With all of these devices being used to describe reduplicated forms, it seems reasonable to question whether the current theoretical framework which allows this variety of devices is not missing a generalization about the interaction of reduplicated forms with phonological rules. It is easy to see how a generalization could be overlooked when these "exceptions" are treated in such a widely divergent manner. I think that if we consider the function which is served by the overapplication or failure of a rule, we will see that the result is to preserve the identity of the original form and its copy. In each case cited, the failure of a rule maintained the identity of the copy and the original (ban=ban, *bam≠ba) which would have been destroyed if only one part underwent the rule and the other did not. The overapplication of a rule does precisely the same thing (mi=mi gáy, *mi≠bi gáy). I would like to suggest that the tendency to preserve the identity of the original and the copy exists as a universal constraint on the application of phonological rules, at least with respect to reduplicated forms, and that this preservation of identity explains why reduplicated forms are often exceptions to phonological rules.

DANIEL J. TAYLOR (Classics): Linguistic theory in classical antiquity.
January 11, 1973.

The linguistic theories of Marcus Terentius Varro (116-27 B.C.) and the 'Old Stoa' (roughly 3rd century B.C.) represent two important, but either neglected or misunderstood, stages of linguistic theory in classical antiquity. This paper presented for consideration several significant aspects of Varronian and Stoic linguistics. Attention was directed not at what has traditionally been considered Stoic linguistic theory--etymology, phonetics, etc.--but rather at the linguistic component in Stoic logic which deals with sentences, S constituents and structures, and the classification of sentences. In particular I described the lekton, the essential concept in Stoic logic-linguistics, and stressed certain properties ascribed to the lekton by the Stoics which in modern linguistics are associated with deep structure. The structure of Varro's linguistic theory was outlined in order to demonstrate its coherence and sophistication. In accordance with his goal of achieving maximal generalization in both linguistic theory and grammatical inquiry, Varro explicitly formulated several principles which had not been discovered previously, and his De Lingua Latina provides ample proof that as a linguist, Varro's linguistic theory and the linguistic content of early Stoicism are but two examples of linguistic theory in classical antiquity which provide significant insights into the history of man's attempts to study what is uniquely human, and the current interest in the history of linguistics can only result in a better understanding of ars grammatica itself.

HERBERT STAHLKE (Linguistics): Ross' constraints and related problems in Yoruba. February 8, 1973.

Some apparently unpredictable sets of exceptions to island constraints in Yoruba are examined, and it is shown that they force a re-analysis of the pronoun system and of the derivation of relative clauses. Subject pronouns are shown, on the basis of phonological, morphological, and syntactic arguments, to be prefixed clitics, and therefore Yoruba sentences with dependent subject pronouns are formally subjectless sentences, the subject NP being obligatorily deleted after clitic placement. On the basis of this analysis it is argued that Yoruba relativization involves deletion, not movement rules, the embedded coreferent being deleted. Where the embedded coreferent is in an island, it can, in some cases, be pronominalized, rather than deleted. In other cases, however, the sentence is ungrammatical whether deletion or pronominalization applies. It was then shown that in those cases where the sentence is grammatical under pronominalization, the island in which the pronominalized NP is found does not require as a part of its definition the mention of some S node which dominates it. These cases involve Ross' Coordinate Structure Constraint and the Right Branching Condition on Pied Piping, the Yoruba equivalent of the English Left Branching Condition. Where a sentence is ungrammatical because it has apparently violated an island constraint whose definition requires the mention of some S node, the sentence will be ungrammatical under both pronominalization and deletion. The island constraints involved here are the Sentential Subject Constraint and the Complex NP Constraint. The constraints are thus shown to fall into two natural classes, Essential S Constraints and Non-essential S Constraints, and it is suggested that NP's in islands of the Essential S type are less accessible to rules operating across essential variables than NP's in other constructions. The arguments were shown to hold also for topicalized sentences, where a movement rule is, in fact, involved, and this was taken to be support for the claim that movement phenomena involve an ordered series of copying, pronominalization, and deletion.

The LINGUISTICS CLUB serves as a forum to which established scholars are invited. It meets once a month (usually on the first Monday of each month). Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following paper has been presented. (Inquiries about and requests for available copies of these papers should be directed to the author.) See also under CURRENT ISSUES IN LINGUISTICS, p. 3 of this Newsletter.

JERROLD M. SADOCK (The University of Chicago and The Ohio State University): Non-discrete phonology. December 13, 1972.

It was suggested--very speculatively and without a great deal of confidence--that discrete coefficients for distinctive features ought to be done away with. In their stead, coefficients defining a range of variability which are not limited to integral values were proposed.

Arguments of two kinds were given for this proposal: formal and empirical. Among the formal advantages are (1) the avoidance of the numerous difficulties which surround the use of unspecified features in discrete phonology, (2) the avoidance of having to claim that all features are equal, and (3) the avoidance of having to claim that there are discrete levels of complexity of phonological matrices and hence, rules. Two examples from real languages were also presented, showing the empirical superiority of the infinitely-valued system.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A preceding asterisk (*) indicates a contribution to SLS 3:1, the contents of which are listed on page 2.

OLUSOLA AJOLORE: Repetition in Yorùbá poetry. B.B. Kachru and Herbert Stahlke, eds.: Current trends in stylistics. (Papers in Linguistics Monograph Series, 2.) 1972.

*TEJ BHATIA

CHIN-CHUAN CHENG: A quantitative study of Chinese tones. Journal of Chinese Linguistics 1:93-110. 1973. -- (with Iovanna D. Condax): Velar palatalization in Wenzhou Chinese. Project on Linguistic Analysis 16:30-39. 1972.

*PETER COLE

*SUSAN KAY DONALDSON

*GEORGIA M. GREEN: Semantics and syntactic regularity. (Cambridge Studies in Linguistics.) Cambridge University Press, 1973.

*TIMOTHY HABICK

*HANS HENRICH HOCK

*DAVID JOHNSON

BRAJ B. KACHRU: English in South Asia (originally published in Current trends in linguistics 5). Forthcoming in: J.A. Fishman, ed.: Advances in the study of societal multilingualism.

HENRY KAHANE (With Renée Kahane): Greek in Southern Italy III: Byzantine notes. Byzantinische Zeitschrift 66:1-37. 1973. -- (with Renée Kahane and Angelina Pietrangeli): Cultural criteria for Western borrowings from Byzantine Greek. Homenaje a Antonio Tovar 205-229. Madrid, 1972.

MICHAEL KENSTOWICZ: The morphophonemics of the Slovak noun. To appear in Papers in Linguistics. -- Review of Donum Balticum, ed. by Velia Rūke-Dravina. Lituanus 18:76-80. 1972.

CHIN-W. KIM: Centrifugality in Korean phonology (in Japanese). Han (Journal of the Institute for Korean Studies, Tokyo) 1:10.

CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH: Derivative properties of phonological rules.
M. Brame, ed.: Contributions to generative phonology. University of Texas Press, 1972. -- A further argument for the cycle in Klamath. Papers in Linguistics 5:3. 1973.

*MARGIE O'BRYAN

*HERBERT STAHLKE

*ROBERTA STOCK

*KARUMURI V. SUBBARAO: Reflexivization in Hindi (in Hindi). Bhasha: Special issue on linguistics, 1972. -- On the inadequacy of the structure-preserving constraint with reference to extraposition. CLS 9, 1973. -- Extraposition and underlying word order. Papers in Linguistics 5:3. 1973.

*APORN SURINTRAMONT

*GREGORY T. WHITE

*RONNIE WILBUR

*Yael ZIV

PAPERS READ

OLUSOLA AJOLORE: Topicalization in Yorùbá; evidence in child language.
4th Conference of African linguistics. Queens College, CUNY. April 6-7, 1973.

TEJ K. BHATIA and YAMUNA KACHRU: Is reflexivization cyclic in Hindi?
183rd Meeting of the American Oriental Society. Washington, D.C., March 20-22, 1973.

CHIN-CHUAN CHENG: Computer-based Chinese teaching program at Illinois.
Annual Meeting of the Chinese Language Teachers Association, ACTFL. Atlanta, Georgia, November 24-25, 1972.

PETER COLE: Syntactic analogy and backward pronominalization. 47th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Atlanta, Georgia, December 27-29, 1972.

GEORGIA M. GREEN: The derivation of a relative infinitive construction.
47th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Atlanta, Georgia, December 27-29, 1972. -- Coreference arguments and ambiguity. Northeastern Illinois University. March 13, 1973. -- Some remarks on split controller. 9th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society. April 13-15, 1973. -- Inferences and syntactic rules. Rutgers University. April 27, 1973.

HANS HENRICH HOCK: Can the Old Irish AII-verbs be thematic in origin?
47th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Atlanta,
Georgia, December 27-29, 1972. -- Rule analogy vs. surface analogy
in Sanskrit. 183rd Meeting of the American Oriental Society.
Washington, D.C., March 20-22, 1973 AND University of Pennsylvania
Linguistics Club. March 22, 1973.

YAMUNA KACHRU: Cf. above under Tej Bhatia.

MICHAEL KENSTOWICZ: On the application of rules in pre-generative phonology.
Indiana University Conference on Rule Ordering. April 6-7, 1973.

CHIN-W. KIM: Directions in Korean phonology. Two lectures to the Linguistics Seminar of the University of Hawaii. Fall, 1972. -- Gravity in Korean phonology. 25th Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies. Chicago, Illinois, March 30-April 1, 1973. -- A note on tonal conjunction in Efik. 4th Annual Conference on African Linguistics. Queens College, CUNY. April 6-7, 1973.

CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH: Rule ordering and naturalness. Presented to the faculty and students of the Department of Linguistics, Syracuse University. January 25, 1973. -- The interaction of phonological rules and the question of naturalness. Linguistics Colloquium, University of Calgary. March 23, 1973. -- Generative phonology 1973: an overview. Linguistics Colloquium, University of Calgary. March 24, 1973. -- The interaction of phonological rules and the polarity of language. Indiana University Conference on Rule Ordering. April 6, 1973.

HOWARD MACLAY: Psycholinguistics. Lecture to all students taking German 101 at the University of Illinois. Fall and Spring semesters. -- Linguistics and ESL. DESL Seminar, University of Illinois, February 1973.

JERRY L. MORGAN: How can you be in two places at once when you're not anywhere at all. 9th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society. April 13-15, 1973. -- On the difference between knowing and using a language. Rutgers University. April 26, 1973.

MARGIE O'BRYAN: Restructuring in the verbal system of Pali. 47th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Atlanta,

Georgia. December 27-29, 1972. -- Opacity and the loss of a morphological process in Pāli. 26th Annual Kentucky Foreign Language Conference. Lexington, Kentucky. April 26-28, 1973.

RONNIE WILBUR (with Stephen R. Quigley): Deviant processing of relative clauses by deaf children. American Speech and Hearing Association. San Francisco. November, 1972.

LADISLAV ZGUSTA: Lexical items in lexicography. University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. October 15, 1972. -- Interference between Czech and German. University of Chicago Linguistics Club. February 23, 1973.

DEGREES GRANTED

Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following students have earned degrees from the Department of Linguistics.

M.A.

APRON SURINTRAMONT: Some aspects of underlying syllable structure in Thai: evidence from Kamphuan--a Thai word game.

Ph.D.

MARGIE O'BRYAN: The history and development of the verbal system of Early Middle Indic.

RONNIE WILBUR: The phonology of reduplication.

DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

OLUSOLA AJOLORE: The child's acquisition of Yoruba.

EVA BRAROE: Aspect and modality in Swedish.

CHIN HSIAN LEE CHEN: Some aspects of historical Chinese phonology.

PETER COLE: Indefiniteness and anaphoricity: the analogical extension of a semantically based constraint.

ANGELA KLEIMAN: The subjunctive in Spanish.

THOMAS F. MARKEVICH: Internal vs. external Sandhi in Sanskrit.

EVELYN RANSOM: Event-noun constructions in English.

SUSAN F. SCHMERLING: English sentence stress.

MANGASA SILITONGA: Some reordering rules and their constraints in Toba Batak.

MARGARET STEFFENSEN: The acquisition of Black English.

KARUMURI V. SUBBARAO: NP complementation in Hindi.

STAMATIS TSITSOPOULOS: Topics in Modern Greek syntax.

NOTES

OLUSOLA AJOLORE has been appointed editor of ILLI-AFRIKA, Newsletter of the Center for African Studies at the University of Illinois.

TEJ K. BHATIA's paper 'A computational investigation on the perception of aspirated consonants in Hindi' has been accepted for the International Conference on Computers in the Humanities, to be held at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. July, 1973.

PETER COLE has been appointed Assistant Professor of Linguistics at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, effective August, 1973. He has successfully defended his University of Illinois Ph.D. dissertation 'Indefiniteness and anaphoricity: the analogical extension of a semantically based constraint'. He studied Hebrew in Israel for 2 1/2 years, holds an M.A. degree in Linguistics from Southern Illinois University, and has taught at several institutions including Southern Illinois University (Center for English as a Second Language), Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and Haifa University (Department of English as a Foreign Language). He has a number of publications in linguistics (syntax) and language pedagogy, including the papers listed under STUDIES IN THE LINGUISTIC SCIENCES, p. 2 of this Newsletter. Peter Cole's duties as Assistant Professor of Linguistics will include the teaching of linguistic courses and Hebrew language courses. He will also coordinate the Department's programs in Arabic and Modern Hebrew language instruction, and supervise graduate research in Semitic linguistics and languages.

SUSAN KAY DONALDSON has been awarded a 1973 Summer Fellowship to attend the American Institute of Indian Studies (AIIS) Indic Language Program in India. This is the second time she has been awarded an AIIS fellowship to study Hindi in India. JÜRGEN DÖLLEIN and MONIKA ZGUSTOVA were also awarded AIIS 1973 Summer Fellowships. However,

as 'Non-resident Aliens', they have been ruled ineligible to accept these fellowships.

HANS HENRICH HOCK has been awarded a University of Illinois 1973 Summer Faculty Fellowship to continue his research on historical and synchronic Sanskrit phonology. This is the second time that he has received a Summer Faculty Fellowship.

BRAJ B. KACHRU has been invited to contribute a chapter to Current trends in the language sciences, a volume on university teaching of linguistics in the United States. The editor-in-chief of this volume is Thomas A. Sebeok. -- Braj Kachru also has been invited to join the editorial board of the International Journal of the Sociology of Language (IJSL), to be published by Mouton. He has been asked to be an editor of the April 1974 issue of IJSL. In addition, he has been nominated to the Language Committee of the American Institute of Indian Studies for 1973-74.

YAMUNA KACHRU has been invited to preside over a panel on teaching materials at the Conference on Language Testing and Criteria of Linguistic Proficiency in South Asian Languages to be held in Austin, Texas, on May 18-20, 1973. The conference is sponsored by the Language and Literature Subcommittee of the South Asia Regional Council of the Association for Asian Studies.

HENRY KAHANE has been nominated as a member of the Committee on Honorary Memberships of the Linguistic Society of America. His tenure on that committee runs from 1973-1975.

MICHAEL KENSTOWICZ has been awarded a University of Illinois 1973 Summer Faculty Fellowship to continue his research on phonological universals. This is the first time that two members of the Department of Linguistics have been awarded concurrent Summer Faculty Fellowships.

CHIN-W. KIM served as the chairman of a panel on Modern Linguistics and the Study of the Korean Language at the 25th Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies, March 30-April 1, 1973, at Chicago.

CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH has been appointed as an Associate in the Center for Advanced Study of the University of Illinois for the Fall semester of 1973-74. The purpose of this appointment is to provide time for the

study of universal aspects of phonological processes and their interactions. He has also been made an Associate Member of the Editorial Board of Linguistic Inquiry, beginning with volume 4, number 1.

JERRY L. MORGAN was a discussant at the Conference on Performatives, Conversational Implicatures, and Presuppositions at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, March 22-24, 1973.

MARGARET STEFFENSEN has received a National Science Foundation Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant to do dissertation research on the Acquisition of Black English.

LADISLAV ZGUSTA has received an American Council of Learned Societies grant for research on place names in Asia Minor. He also received a grant from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft for a research trip to the Academy in Vienna (January-February 1973). In addition, he is a consultant for the Italian-English Dictionary Project in Turin, Italy.

NEW LINGUISTIC JOURNALS

Five new journals of interest to linguists are making their appearance this year:

International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics

Editor: V.I. Subramoniam
 Publisher: Dept. of Linguistics,
 University of Kerala, Trivandrum,
 S. India.
 First issue: Fall 1972

International Journal of Sociology and Language

Editor: Joshua Fishman
 Publisher: Mouton
 First issue: Fall 1973

The Journal of Indo-European Studies

Editor: Roger Pearson
 Publisher: University of Southern
 Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS
 First issue: Spring 1973

Journal of Phonetics

Editor: M.A.A. Tatham
Publisher: Seminar Press
First Issue: 1973

Lexis

Editor: Martin Steinmann, Jr.
Publisher: University of Minnesota
First issue: May 1973

PAPERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The following papers of the Linguistics faculty and students at the University of Illinois are available for distribution to Departments of Linguistics, Linguistics Libraries, and other institutions devoted to linguistic research. There is no charge for this distribution. However, it is hoped that departments and institutions will reciprocate.

NOTE: For budgetary reasons and in order to ensure the widest possible circulation under the present financial circumstances, these papers will no longer be sent to individuals.

Departments, libraries, and other institutions requesting papers should note the following:

- (1) Check in the far right column those items which are desired.
- (2) Mail this order form to the following address:

Department of Linguistics (Library)
4088 Foreign Languages Building
University of Illinois
Urbana, IL 61820

- (3) Give the name and address of your institution (including street, city, state, and ZIP code).
- (4) Since the supplies of these papers are limited, they may have run out by the time you place your order. If you do not receive a particular paper you have ordered, please assume that it is no longer available.

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Bhatia, Tej K. (with M. Kenstowicz). Nasalization in Hindi--a reconsideration

Cheng, Chin-chuan. A statistical approach to the study of Chinese tones

Cole, Peter. A constraint against backward pronominalization with indefinite antecedents

----- . Conversational implicature and syntactic rules

----- . Semantic and syntactic facts about Wh-nominals

Dudas, Karen and Margie O'Bryan. A wider perspective on phonological exceptions

Hock, Hans Henrich. Historical change and synchronic structure: the case of the Sanskrit root nouns

- Hock, Hans Henrich. Historical change and synchronic structure:
the case of the Sanskrit vocative singular of a stems _____
- Kachru, Braj B. On the dimensions, methodology, and applications
of sociolinguistics (Review article) _____
- . The Indianness of Indian English (Offprint) _____
- Kachru, Yamuna. Review of Peter Gaeffke: Untersuchungen zur
Syntax des Hindi (Offprint) _____
- Kisseberth, Charles W. On the alternation of vowel length
in Klamath: a global rule _____
- . Is rule ordering necessary in phonology? _____
- . The multiple application problem in phonology _____
- MacLay, Howard. Linguistics and psycholinguistics _____
- . Overview: meaning in linguistics _____
- Miller, Gary. Reconstruction in the Eskimo-Aleut verbal
system _____
- . A justification of historical grammar: evidence from
Eskimo _____
- Morgan, Jerry L. Sentence fragments and the notion 'sentence' _____
- O'Bryan, Margie. Exceptions and the unity of phonological
processes _____
- Saltarelli, Mario. Orthogonality, naturalness, and the binary
feature framework _____
- . Congruence and the comparative _____
- . A Latin conspiracy: Latin [ṽṽ, ṽṽ, ṽṽ, ṽṽ] >
Romance [ṽṽ, ṽṽ] _____
- . Epenthesis, velar softening, and stress in Spanish:
a reply to J.W. Harris and W. Mayerthaler _____
- Stahlke, Herbert. Stewart's treatment of downdrift and
downstep _____
- . The development of the three-way tonal contrast in
Yoruba _____
- . On the classification of the Khoisan language _____
- . Serial verbs _____
- . The n/l alternation: a minor rule in Yoruba phonology _____
- . Surface restrictions on vowel sequences in Ewe _____
- Subbarao, K.V. Notes on reflexivization in Hindi _____
- Wanner, Dieter. The misplaced clitics of Italian _____
- . The evolution of Romance clitic order _____

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NEWSLETTER

of

The Department of Linguistics: University of Illinois
At Urbana-Champaign Urbana, Illinois 61801

Vol. 5, No. 1

December 1973

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE

JAN 30 1974

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

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Editorial board for 1973-74: Hans Henrich Hock (editor), Georgia Green and Herbert Stahlke (associate editors), Sue Dennis (typist). The Newsletter appears biannually. Comments and requests for additional copies and further issues will be welcomed.

SPECIAL SPRING COURSES

In the spring semester of 1973, the Department of Linguistics will be offering the following special courses.

Linguistics 403 A: Projects on sociolinguistics. (Tu 3-5; B. Kachru.)

Linguistics 403 B: Topics in syntax. (Tu, Th 1-2:30; Green and Morgan.)

Linguistics 403 C: Proseminar in Sanskrit language, linguistics, literature, and philosophy. (To be arranged; Hock and Pandharipande.)

The course will offer an outline of the history and prehistory of the Sanskrit language; an outline of Sanskrit literary history and poetics, with special emphasis on the Vedas, Epics, and Sanskrit drama; an outline of Sanskrit philosophy, with special emphasis on Vedanta. The course is strictly introductory and does not require any background in linguistics or in the Sanskrit language.

Linguistics 403 D: Kashmiri. (To be arranged; B. Kachru.)

This course is a continuation of Kashmiri courses offered in the summer and fall terms of 1973.

FILM SERIES ON LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

During the current fall semester, the Department of Linguistics and the Unit for Foreign Language Study and Research are co-sponsoring showings of the film series Language and linguistics, produced by Henry Lee Smith at the University of Buffalo. These films, which are each about 30 minutes long, are shown continuously within a two-hour period, usually from 12:00 noon to 2:00 p.m. on Fridays.

PRESENTATION OF ISSUES IN LINGUISTICS: PAPERS IN HONOR OF HENRY AND RENÉE KAHANE TO THE KAHANES

On September 19, 1973, the Department of Linguistics hosted a reception in the Levis Faculty Center to honor HENRY and RENÉE KAHANE by presenting them with the volume Issues in linguistics: papers in honor of Henry and Renée Kahane. The volume, which was edited by Braj B. Kachru, Robert B. Lees, Yakov Malkiel, Angelina Pietrangeli, and

Sol Saporta, and which was published in July of this year by the University of Illinois Press, contains 58 papers by friends and colleagues of the Kahanes from the United States, Europe, and Asia, and an analytical bibliography of the writings of Henry and Renée Kahane by Angelina Pietrangeli. Beside the many contributions from the University of Illinois which are listed under New publications (p. 22) below, contributors include such well-known linguists as Dwight Bolinger, George Cardona, Kenneth Hale, Eric P. Hamp, George Lakoff, Robin Lakoff, Ronald W. Langacker, Rafael Lapesa, Theodore M. Lightner, James D. McCawley, Yakov Malkiel, Vittore Pisani, Gerhard Rohls, Jerry M. Sadock, Sol Saporta, Sanford A. Schane, Hansjakob Seiler, Arnold M. Zwicky and Ann D. Zwicky.

In his dedication speech, Braj B. Kachru made the following remarks:

"This evening, we are together here after about two years and five months to present the testimonial volume Issues in linguistics to the Kahanes. Last time we got together was on May 19, 1971 when we presented to Henry and Renée the skeleton outline of the then proposed volume. At that time, the presentation ceremony was a mere indication of our competence in an abstract sense. We were not sure how we would actually realize in performance a volume of about 1000 pages. This evening, the members of the Department of Linguistics are pleased that after some frustrations, both financial and linguistic, the volume has become a reality. The main linguistic frustration was caused by our decision that the language of the volume would be the Almighty God's language, English. Those of us who work with human languages are repeatedly told that languages other than English are either dialects of English or weird codes of human communication without which a linguist's job would be much simpler. We therefore translated about a dozen papers into English. That, obviously, took both time and expertise. In its final form, the book Issues in linguistics has 61 contributors and 58 contributions. The age of contributors varies from twenty-six to seventy-eight years. During the last two years that minimum age of contributors did not decrease. The maximum age did increase and one of the contributors, Georges Gougenheim, unfortunately passed away.

In 1971, the Table of Contents of the testimonial volume was presented to the Kahanes on their first retirement. In the traditional sense, retirement, perhaps, is interpreted as an end of one's active professional career. At the last presentation ceremony on his retirement I said,

'This Academic Farewell does not necessarily mark an end of the academic relationship between the Kahanes and all of us.

They will continue to work in the same office and maintain a close relationship with our Department.'

In this observation it seems I have been proven correct. Since his retirement, Henry has accepted three new academic and administrative positions, and for him each retirement leads to a new opening, and a new

assignment. For him retirements are a recursive process. In the last three years he has been a Visiting Professor in French and an Acting Director of the Center for Advanced Studies. Currently, he is again a Visiting Professor in French. Now, very recently, Henry has accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee for the Dedication of the Foreign Languages Building. This active administrative career does not mean that he has been less productive in his scholastic work. We are already thinking of working on a supplement to the bibliography of the Kahanes which is included in the present testimonial volume. Henry is an ever-growing, ever-developing institution. He and Renée do not retire because academic and scholastic activities are their life, their being. Therefore, this evening, we are not marking Henry's retirement in the traditional sense. We cannot. Because Henry and Renée are not traditional. This is just another phase in their long and productive career which we are celebrating tonight. After Henry's first retirement, this really is phase IV.

There is another significant reason for which we are together this evening. Perhaps it is worth mentioning that the current academic year is the 10th year of the formation of the Department of Linguistics at this University. Perhaps a decade is not too long a period in the history of an academic unit. But you would agree with me that the first decade is the crucial one, for it creates the traditions and establishes the standards of a department. It is also crucial that our unit came into being during the post-affluence period in higher education and so far we have not only survived, but have substantially grown. Perhaps this is not a mean achievement.

It is very fitting that Dean Robert W. Rogers is here to formally present the testimonial volume to the Kahanes on behalf of the Department of Linguistics and the University.

Perhaps not all of you know that Dean Rogers is not doing this just because he is one of the senior members of the administrative network of this University. Dean Rogers has been closely involved in the establishment and the growth of the Department of Linguistics. It was while he was Head of the Department of English that linguistics was initiated as a program in the English Department. It would, therefore, be correct to say that it was under his wing that we received the warmth and nourishment which a developing program needs. Again it was Dean Rogers who helped in the reincarnation of our department in 1969. That was a very crucial year for linguistics at Illinois.

In a serious sense, at this University, Dean Rogers is responsible for reducing the dichotomy between language and linguistics. This dichotomy has been part of literature and language programs since the 19th Century. It is this holistic attitude to language studies and the humanistic concern for education that Dean Rogers shares with the Kahanes, and it is for these reasons that Bob Rogers is among us this evening.

In the traditional linguistic language of India, Sanskrit, which is another language of our bilingual gods, I would like to wish you, Henry and Renée jīva tvam śaradām śatam.

These remarks were followed by Robert W. Rogers, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, who expressed his appreciation for the contributions the Kahanes have made to the whole College of Liberal Arts and Sciences through their devotion to scholarship and the integrity with which they have pursued their academic goals.

Finally, Henry Kahane replied as follows on behalf of himself and Renée Kahane.

"Renée and I are deeply touched by this beautiful and unique gift which our University of Illinois, our College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and our Department of Linguistics have presented to us this evening to mark that memorable occasion in a professor's life--the termination of his academic service. Just how memorable it has been for me, you well know, for I terminated in 71, in 72, in 73, and now plan on a repeat performance in 74.

Perhaps I can best express our gratitude to all of you by telling you something about what this volume Issues in linguistics means to Renée and to me.

First of all, and most important of all, the book is a distillation of the human relations which we established on the professional level during our voyage through life. We have been very fortunate in keeping them, because so many of our colleagues have become treasured friends.

Secondly, the book has in a sense revealed us to ourselves. Through the roster of contributors, through the selection of topics, and through the different styles of presentation, the book reflects the various stages of our own training, our own experiences, and our own interests: the European background, the love for the Mediterranean, the emigration, the new American habitat with the ever changing phases of American linguistics, and naturally, our own close contact with the linguistic school of Illinois.

A third and obvious pleasure for us lies in the objective scientific value of the work. A group of excellent linguists, in the forefront of their field, have joined here to treat linguistic issues, at times on the borderline between today and tomorrow, and what they are saying often suggests new ways and new solutions. For this reason the volume will evoke much stimulating discussion in the years to come, and we are proud that our names will be associated with its success.

And finally, we are fascinated by noting the contribution that this work makes--implicitly, to be sure--to the history of the field of linguistics. For the book connects three generations of linguistic scholarship: the generation of our teachers, our own generation, and that of my students and their contemporaries. You can look at the intricate relationship through either end of your mental telescope. Through the one end, you will see very easily the dynamic force of innovation; through the other, you will see, perhaps less easily but even more rewardingly, the static force of tradition. It is always exciting (at least for the historian of science) to observe how nuclear ideas expand--how, for instance, the shift from diachronic to synchronic analysis took place within the essentially historical generation of our teachers--Renée's and mine; how such concepts as deep structure and surface structure were prefigured, in terms less

formalized, of course, than to-day's, less precise, less scientific--yet undeniably there. This Darwinistic model, in which the later stage is embedded in the earlier, has been discovered time and again in the history of the evolution of both art and science. And yet it constantly needs to be rediscovered, for it is always buried anew under what used to be called the Problem of the Generation but has since been updated as the Generation Gap.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have violated the old adage that you should never look a gift horse in the mouth. I have looked into its mouth and I have counted its wisdom teeth--or rather their meanings. There are four meanings, to be exact, and they are somewhat like the four sensus of medieval textual interpretation: the human, the personal, the scientific, and the evolutionary. From all four, Renee and I have learned much. And we are most grateful to all of you who have shared in the production of Issues in linguistics."

VISITORS TO THE DEPARTMENT

Recent visitors to the Department of Linguistics included P.B. PANDIT (Head, Department of Linguistics, University of Delhi), D.P. PATTANAYAK (Director, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, India), NIRMALA JAIN (Reader, Department of Hindi, University of Delhi), and P.R. MEHANDIR-ATTA (Director, Executive Officer of the American Institute of Indian Studies, New Delhi). P.B. Pandit and D.P. Pattanayak visited on September 7-8. They consulted with members of the Department and inspected the PLATO IV language program facilities of the University. Pattanayak also showed an experimental educational film on Devanāgarī script to the Department's Hindi group.

Nirmala Jain visited on October 22, 1973, by joint invitation of the Department of Linguistics and the Unit for Foreign Language Study and Research. She conferred with members of both units and delivered a paper on Existentialism in Modern Hindi literature; cf. p.14 below, under SOUTH ASIAN LANGUAGE ANALYSIS GROUP. P.R. Mehandiratta visited on November 2, 1973. He conferred with South Asian language and area students and faculty concerning the programs in India run by the American Institute of Indian Studies and the general prospects for research in India for students and faculty of American universities.

On November 27-29, a Language Teaching Study Group of eight members from the People's Republic of China visited the University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana campus to consult with faculty members in various

areas of language teaching and research. TE-HSI CHU (Associate Professor of Chinese, Peking University, Peking) met informally with members of the Department of Linguistics to discuss and exchange ideas on current developments in linguistics.

M.A.K. HALLIDAY (Professor, Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois Chicago Circle) and Dr. RUQUIYA HALLIDAY (Associate Professor, Department of Linguistics, Northwestern University) visited the Department on November 28th in order to meet with the Chinese delegation.

ANDREW SCHILLER (Chairman, Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle) spent some time in the Department on November 5, 1973. L.L. HAMMERICH (Emeritus Professor of Germanic Philology, University of Copenhagen) was a guest of the Department of Linguistics and the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures, on October 18 and 19.

STUDIES IN THE LINGUISTIC SCIENCES

Volume 3, Number 2 to appear

The sixth issue of the working paper series published by the Department of Linguistics will be available in December, 1973. This volume, Papers in South Asian linguistics, is edited by Braj B. Kachru. It contains the following papers.

Tej Bhatia: On the scope of negation in Hindi.

Susan Donaldson: On the (possibly) presuppositional nature of when-clauses in Hindi.

Hans Henrich Hock: Is there a rule of a-epenthesis in Sanskrit?

Braj B. Kachru: General linguistic studies in Hindi: a review of resources.

Yamuna Kachru: Some aspects of pronominalization and relative clause construction in Hindi-Urdu.

Frederic K. Lehman: Prefixing, voicing, and syllable reduction in Burmese: juncture and syllable structure.

Margie O'Bryan: Restructuring in the verbal system of Pali.

Ahmad H. Siddiqui: Notes on declaratives and tag questions in Hindi-Urdu.

Back issues

Back issues of the following numbers of Studies in the Linguistic Sciences are still available.

Volume 1, Number 1 (papers of general interest)

Volume 2, Number 1 (Papers on syntax and semantics)

Volume 2, Number 2 (Studies in Baltic linguistics)

Volume 3, Number 1 (papers of general interest)

No back issues are available for Volume 1, Number 2 (Papers on Hindi syntax). A reissue of this number is under consideration.

CURRENT ISSUES IN LINGUISTICS

During the spring semester 1973, the Department of Linguistics offered a research-oriented proseminar, Current issues in linguistics. A number of scholars from institutions in the United States and Canada, as well as from the University of Illinois Department of Linguistics, were invited to present papers concerned with the current issues in their respective disciplines. After appearance of the last Newsletter, the following papers were presented.

KENNETH HALE (MIT): (1) Gaps in grammars and cultures. May 21, 1973. (2) Paradigmatic integrity. May 22, 1973.

(1) I have tried in this brief and very tentative discussion to suggest that certain differences among languages and cultures are in the nature of gaps in the conventionalized instantiation of universally available categories. This began as an attempt to face the problem of explaining the existence of what might be called 'sporadic universals'. I suggest that at least some of these can be said to be sporadic only in their conventionalized expression; they are universals in the truest sense of the word. This will remain a mere suggestion, however, until it is possible to distinguish the basically accidental gaps of the type discussed in this paper from instances of nontrivial linguistic and cultural differences which are genuine.

(2) No abstract has been received.

LINGUISTICS SEMINAR AND LINGUISTICS CLUB

The LINGUISTICS SEMINAR offers a weekly forum for papers presented by graduate students and faculty. It meets Thursdays at 4:00 p.m. Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following papers have been read.

(Inquiries about and requests for available copies of these papers should be directed to the authors.) -- See also under CURRENT ISSUES IN LINGUISTICS, p. 8 of this Newsletter.

CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH (Department of Linguistics): Theoretical implications of past-tense formation in Chi-Mi:ni. September 20, 1973.

Data on past-tense formation in Chi-Mi:ni, a Bantu language spoken in the city of Brava in Somalia, were presented, and the analysis of these data discussed. In particular, a dependency between two rules--the mutation of stem-final consonants before the past-tense suffix -i(:)ɿ- and the quantity adjustment of the suffixal vowel--was established. Evidence from exceptions, both negative exceptions and positive exceptions, is crucial to the establishment of this dependency. A global rule description of the observed dependency was given and defended.

HERBERT F.W. STAHLKE (Department of Linguistics): On representing tone in a feature system. September 27, 1973.

The paper presented a survey of feature systems for representing level tones in a phonological description, beginning with Chao's tone letters and going through the feature systems suggested by Wang, Woo, and Maddieson. Each system was evaluated on the basis of substantive claims the system made and the validity of these claims with respect to data from a number of languages. On the basis of analyses of tonal alternations in Ewe, Yoruba, and Igbo, as well as reference to Proto-Mixtecan and Jingpho, it was argued that a binary feature system cannot be adequate for the description of level tone phenomena. It was then claimed that an adequate feature system for level tone must include, in addition to binary glottal state features, such as are needed to account for tone in Burmese, a multivalued pitch feature capable of describing at least five levels. The question of what the articulatory correlates might be for this multivalued feature was left open, with the suggestion that one correlate would probably be subglottal pressure.

JERRY MORGAN (Department of Linguistics): On a problem in linguistic pragmatics. October 4, 1973.

This paper was a speculative discussion of the state and direction of the study of meaning by generative grammarians. It was proposed that the use of mathematical logic as a model for natural language semantics may lead to analyses which obscure insight and useful generalization. Some problems were presented which suggest that a functional approach to semantics may be more appropriate.

DAVID JOHNSON (Department of Linguistics): Adjective flipping (and the notion of target structure). October 11, 1973.

This talk characterized the conditions under which adjectives with complements can be preposed before a noun as in (1) and before the entire noun phrase as in (2):

- (1) a. John is an easy man to please.
- b. John was a wise fellow to please.
- (2) a. Rex is too dumb a dog to train.
- b. Rex is so lazy a dog that he won't even eat.

It was argued that there is a global derivational constraint on the flipping of adjectives:

(3) The Adjective Flip Constraint (AFC)

No adjective can be flipped that has an underlying complement at the stage where Adjective Flip is tested for applicability.

This constraint was shown to allow the derivation of sentences such as (1) and (2) and to block those in (4):

- (4) a. *John is an eager man to please.
- b. *John is a good swimmer at football.
- c. *John is a scared man that he'll flunk.

LAWRENCE BOUTON (Department of Linguistics and Division of English as a Second Language): The problem of equivalence in contrastive linguistics. October 25, 1973.

Throughout the literature dealing with contrastive linguistics, the most common criterion for determining whether two structures should be contrastive with each other has been whether or not they are mutually translatable. As a result, the concept of mutal translatability is extremely important in contrastive linguistics and should be defined with as much precision as possible. Within the past few years, an attempt has been made to formalize the concept by stating that sentences that are mutually translatable are derived from a common, inter-language deep structure of a 1968 Lakovian or Fillmorian variety. However, examples can be found in the passive construction in different languages of sentences that are given by bilinguals as the closest translations of each other, but which cannot be said to have a common deep structure. From this follows a realization that the formalization of mutual translatability in terms of such deep structures is impossible. It remains to be seen whether more up-to-date concepts of underlying structure might prove more valuable for the purposes of framing the definition of mutual translatability.

MARIO SALTARELLI (Department of Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese and Department of Linguistics): Functional constraints on subject raising in the syntax of periphrastic causatives. November 1, 1973.

In this paper I discuss syntactic phenomena which suggest that the functional distinction Subject/Direct Object/Indirect Object/Agent Compl. is not a discrete one. The phenomena I discuss suggest furthermore a relation of relative 'strength' within the functional subcategories as follows:

- (1) SUBJ > DOBJ > IOBJ > AG

The syntactic phenomena under discussion involve the behavior of sentential complements of periphrastic causative verbs in Romance (the examples in this abstract are from Italian) when they undergo the processes of Raising and Pruning. In (2-4), items (b) have undergone these processes, items (a) have not.

- (2) a. Maria fa sí che Gianni (SUBJ) scriva
- b. Maria fa scrivere Gianni (DOBJ)
- "Maria has/makes Gianni write"

- (3) a. Maria fa sí che Gianni (SUBJ) scriva la lettera (DOBJ)
 b. Maria fa scrivere la lettera (DOBJ) a Gianni (IOBJ)
 "Maria has/makes Gianni write the letter"
- (4) a. Maria fa sí che Gianni (SUBJ) scriva la lettera (DOBJ) a
 Luigi (IOBJ)
 b. Maria fa scrivere la lettera (DOBJ) a Luigi (IOBJ) da Gianni (AG)

Note that in (2) SUBJ>DOBJ, in (3) SUBJ>IOBJ, and in (4) SUBJ>AG. The phenomenon identified is that a functional category, SUBJ, undergoes mutation with structure reduction resulting from Raising and Pruning. The direction of the mutation indicates a parameter of functional strength as in (1). In this paper I propose that the surface syntax of Romance is constrained to only one member for each functional category in any one simplex structure. As a consequence, with Raising and Pruning a functional category will mutate according to a variable defined on the strength parameter (1).

MARC ROSENBERG (Department of Linguistics): Pretend. November 8, 1973.

The lexical item pretend has received attention in linguistic literature (Karttunen 1970a, Neubauer 1971) because of its 'counterfactive' properties. In Neubauer 1971, it is claimed that there is systematic dialectal variation in the interpretation of pretend according to three parameters:

- (a) ~ S vs. ~ T(S)
 (b) entailment vs. presupposition
 (c) subject must believe complement to be untrue
 vs.
 speaker of sentence or subject of higher world-creating
 verb must believe complement to be untrue.

Intensive research was carried out using a variety sample of native speakers of English in an attempt to verify Neubauer's claim.. Systematic variation was found only for (c) above. It was also found that all speakers have presuppositions when certain verbs are embedded under pretend and placed within the scope of negation. Another group of verbs yields presuppositions uniformly for all speakers when embedded under pretend. It is concluded that the specific context conjured up by the informants accounts for their interpretation of pretend sentences. It is suggested that further research is needed to understand how speakers select contexts when presented with certain linguistic tasks.

References

- Karttunen, Lauri. 1970a. Is pretend counterfactive? Non-publication No. 6 of the 1970 MSSB Mathematical Linguistics Seminar, The Ohio State University.
 ----- 1970b. On the semantics of complement sentences. Papers from the 6th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society.
 Neubauer, Paul. 1971. The 2³ surface verbs pretend. Mimeographed. University of Michigan.

GEORGIA M. GREEN (Department of Linguistics): Main clause phenomena in subordinate clauses. November 15, 1973.

A number of syntactic constructions observed by linguists to be restricted to main clauses are shown to be able to occur, in fact, in a variety of subordinate clause types, but only under certain mysterious conditions, which are not even the same for all constructions. A recent analysis of this phenomenon by Hooper and Thompson, while attractive and initially explanatory, is shown to be, before the last analysis, incapable of accounting for the range of embedding environments allowed, which differs from restricted construction to restricted construction. An adequate solution is still out of reach, but the range of data that one will have to account for is delineated.

FREDERIC K. LEHMAN (Department of Anthropology and Department of Linguistics): Remarks on the grammar of topic and comment in Burmese. November 29, 1973.

ka. is a formative used in Burmese to mark 'heightened prominence' subjects, left-preposed material (other than direct objects), as a surface postposition in expressions of the form NP+ka. 'from NP', and as a linking formative in expressions of the form NP₁ka.NP₂ 'the last NP₁'s NP₂', as in sanai-nei.ka. asi:wei: 'last Saturday's meeting'.
'Saturday' 'meeting'

This paper demonstrates that all these uses are underlyingly the same. In particular, (1) subject-ka. constructions mark the subject as construed 'as against all the world', e.g. thu.na-me-ka. kou win: hpei-te. 'his name (at least) is Ko Win Pe'. 'his name'

(2) When ka. follows preposed copies of stative main verbs of preposed adverbial material from a predicate it does much the same thing:

ni-ka.le: ni-de 'red (in particular), that it was';
'red' 'also' 'is red'

ahte: hte:hma-ka. hcan:de 'inside (at any rate) it is cold'.
'inside' loc. 'is cold'

(3) With 'from'-expressions, e.g. [di-myou.ka.]lan: hyau?te 'he walked
'this town' from' 'walked'

from this town', the bracketed part comes from di-myou.ka. nei-pi:
'this town' 'stay' perfective
'having been at this town', which is a typical instance of (2), i.e. a prominentized adverbial preposed to its matrix clause.

(4) sani-nei.ka. asi:awei: (cf. above) is roughly from
[sanei-nei.ka. pa-hke.de.] asi:awei:, where the bracketed part is a
'Saturday' 'took place' 'meeting'
relative clause on the head noun, 'meeting', again a heightened and preposed adverbial.

One has to account for the absence of ka. on preposed direct objects. An argument is therefore constructed, based on A. Schwartz's (1972) observation that verb-last languages cannot have a node VP, and that therefore object NP is, like subject, directly dominated by S. Burmese is a verb-last (SOV) language, and his argument is shown to apply to Burmese very strongly. It is then argued that Burmese grammar has a rule that ka. is applied at a point in the derivation where the material

so marked meets two conditions: (a) it is leftmost in its clause, and (b) it is S-dominated for the first time in its derivation. Objects, therefore, cannot be marked with postposed ka. even when preposed in the sentence, since condition (b) is not satisfied.

A further argument is advanced to the effect that ka.-marked expressions cannot be construed as so-called topic-comment expressions of the kind produced in English by left dislocation, since Ross constraints apply to the movement of such expressions to the left. In particular, where subject is so marked, and whether or not object is preposed to it, the superficial impression that these sentences, with their relatively free mutual ordering of all constituents preceding the verb, are so-called topic-comment sentences rather than subject-predicate sentences is accounted for by the fact that subject and object are alike S-dominated. The concluding conjecture, then, is that the intuitive notion of a topic-comment basic sentence structure is not distinguishable from the ordinary notion of a subject-predicate (subject-object) structure for verb-last languages.

The LINGUISTICS CLUB serves as a forum to which established scholars are invited. It meets once a month (usually the first Monday of each month). Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following paper has been presented. (Inquiries about and requests for available copies of this paper should be directed to the author.) See also under CURRENT ISSUES IN LINGUISTICS, p. 8 of this Newsletter.

JAMES W. MARCHAND (Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures, Department of Linguistics, and Center for Advanced Study): Linguistics and literary criticism. November 12, 1973.

There have been many works written on this subject; it has been pointed out that linguistics may be of use to the literary scholar and literary studies may be of aid to the linguist; the parallels between the two fields have been investigated, as have also the metaphors borrowed from each other. More important, however, it seems to me are the common problems the two fields share, of which four were explored: (1) polygenesis, (2) concept formation, (3) dendrology, (4) numerical taxonomy. Communication with other human beings is the most important act a human being can perform, and language is the vehicle for most important communication. The most important mode of non-trivial discourse is the literary mode. Thus, it is incumbent upon us to study both these channels in our attempts to understand the human being. In the years since 1900, particularly in Western culture, the fields of linguistics and literary research have been strongly diverging. It is hoped that the recent entry of the Linguistics Department into the School of the Humanities may herald a remarriage.

SOUTH ASIAN LANGUAGE ANALYSIS GROUP

The South Asian Language Analysis (SALA) Group of the Department of Linguistics, a forum for informal talks on South Asian languages, literatures, and linguistics, has been reinstated this academic year. It meets twice a month. So far the following papers have been given.

AHMAD H. SIDDIQUI (Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois and The Ohio State University): The question of questions in Hindi-Urdu. October 19, 1973.

The paper discussed various types of questions and their syntactic formations in English and Hindi-Urdu. References were made to recent analyses of questions in English. In addition, examples of errors were given which are made by Indian learners of English as a second language. The need and importance for further research in this area of Hind-Urdu syntax was stressed, especially those areas where no exhaustive analyses (other than the rudimentary treatments of traditional grammars) are to be found. (Mr. Siddiqui is a Ph.D. candidate at The Ohio State University and is currently working on a dissertation on Question formation in English and Hindi-Urdu: a contrastive analysis, under the direction of Yamuna Kachru.)

NIRMALA JAIN (Department of Hindi, University of Delhi): Existentialism in Modern Hindi literature. October 22, 1973. (This lecture was sponsored jointly by the Department of Linguistics Hindi Group and by the Unit for Foreign Language Study and Research.)

No abstract has been received.

YAMUNA KACHRU (Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois): Some aspects of pronominalization and relative clause construction in Hindi-Urdu. November 14, 1973.

In this paper, an attempt has been made to show that pronominalization in Standard Hindi-Urdu (hereafter: SHU) requires coreferentiality (unlike in English, if the account of English given in Stockwell et al. 1973 is accepted) and operates only forwards, whereas the rule that deletes a repeated noun phrase under conditions of coreferentiality (hereafter: Equi-NP) operates both forwards and backwards. Data from relative clause construction in SHU are examined and it is argued that this construction involves Equi-NP rather than pronominalization as claimed in Subbarao 1973. The consequences of accepting the claim made in Subbarao 1973 are examined and it is pointed out that this will lead to the following conclusions: (1) backward pronominalization, as well as backward Equi-NP is possible in SHU; (2) in relative clause construction, SHU is typologically more similar to English than to the Dakhini variety of Hindi-Urdu. On the other hand, accepting the claims of this paper leads to the following conclusions: (1) backward pronominalization is not possible in Hindi-Urdu, only backward Equi-NP is possible; (2) SHU is typologically more similar to the Dakhini variety of Hindi-Urdu than to English in relative clause construction.

HANS HENRICH HOCK (Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois):
Accent and ablaut in Sanskrit. December 3, 1973.

In several recent papers, Kiparsky has made the (implicit or explicit) claim that there was an automatic relationship between accent and ablaut in (Vedic) Sanskrit and PIE. This relationship is said to be the result of the following rule.

a

Ø-Grade: [-acct.] --> Ø / ^[+son.]_[-low] X V

Compare /taud-ā-ti/ --> 'pushes' --> tud-ā-ti; /pi-tar-ā/ 'by the father'
 --> pitṛā.

While forms like the preceding are said to be underlyingly unaccented, with the accents here given (in the semi-underlying forms) introduced by two accent assignment rules, surface forms like bhrātrā are said to be underlyingly accented (on the first syllable), with a second accent (on the ending; hence /bhrā-tar-ā/) introduced by the same accent assignment rules. This 'free-ride' principle makes it possible to derive the predesinential surface Ø-grade of bhrātrā by the same rule as that of pitṛā, namely before (X plus) accented vowel. (Additional rules need to be introduced to account for forms like pitṛbhis, with accent on the predesinential suffix, although the accent assignment rules would specify semi-underlying /pi-tar-bhís/, with accent on the ending, which in turn motivates the predesinential surface Ø-grade.)

Though Kiparsky's analysis 'works', its semi-underlying doubly-accented forms (cf. /bhrā-tar-ā/) which never appear doubly-accented on the surface make it appear overly abstract and therefore cast doubt on the claim that there was an automatic relationship between accent and ablaut in (Vedic) Sanskrit.

More importantly, there is substantive evidence against the alleged automatic relationship between accent and ablaut, not only in Vedic Sanskrit, but probably even in (late) PIE. This evidence is twofold:

(a) There are words like Skt. dev-ā 'god', underlying /daiv-ā/, whose accent and root ablaut are inherited from PIE and which do not show the predicted Ø-grade of the root, although meeting the requirements of the rule. Similarly, there are words like Skt. dīk 'direction', underlying /dāís/ whose pattern, again, is inherited from PIE, which undergo Ø-grade although they do not meet the requirements of the rule. Such exceptions are quite frequent and, what is more important, have been quite "stable", since PIE times. That is, there have been no attempts to remake these forms such that they would cease to be exceptions to Kiparsky's Ø-Grade rule.

(b) Historical change indicates the loss of automatic relationship between accent and ablaut (assuming that it once existed): In Rig-Vedic times, an old verbal formation with accented suffix *-yé/ó- > -yā- and regular Ø-grade of the preceding root (cf. /aídh-yā-tai/ --> idh-yā-te 'is aflame, is lit') is in the process of becoming two formations: a passive formation of the type kri-vā-te 'is made' with suffix accent and regular Ø-grade of the root (underlying /kar-yā-tai/) and a nonpassive formation of the type ís-ya-ti 'sets in motion' with root accent and Ø-grade (underlying /áís-ya-ti/). Clearly, the latter type of form is innovated. And just as clearly, if the relationship between accent and ablaut (i.e. Ø-Grade) were indeed automatic, then this innovated

formation could not have come about, since underlying /áis-ya-ti/ does not meet the conditions for Ø-Grade as formulated by Kiparsky. That is, not only are exceptions to Ø-Grade "stable", they are even introduced into the language.

An alternative, nonautomatic, nonabstract analysis of Sanskrit Ø-grade ablaut is proposed.

PARTICIPANTS IN COLLOQUIUM FOR LANGUAGE PEDAGOGY

The Colloquium for Language Pedagogy is organized by the Unit for Foreign Language Study and Research as a bimonthly forum for panel discussions on general issues in the teaching of foreign languages.

The first such panel discussion, on The teaching of non-western languages in a western context, took place on September 18, 1973.

The following members of the Department of Linguistics served as members of the panel.

PETER COLE: Modern Hebrew

HANS HENRICH HOCK: Sanskrit

YAMUNA KACHRU: Hindi

CHIN-W. KIM: Swahili and Yoruba

SAMIR MAHMOUD: Arabic

The second discussion, on The linguistic and pedagogical bases of PLATO instruction, took place on November 13, 1973. The following members of the Department were on the panel.

CHIN-CHUAN CHENG: Chinese

HOWARD MACLAY (Moderator)

LANGUAGE PROGRAMS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS

Since the establishment of the Department of Linguistics in 1964, one of its objectives, as authorized by the Board of Trustees and the Higher Board of Education, has been instruction in non-western languages. Currently, the Department is offering instruction in Arabic, Hindi-Urdu, Kashmiri, Modern Greek, Modern Hebrew, Swahili, and Yoruba. These language programs form a significant and integral component of the Department's research and teaching. The theses and publications growing out of this academic integration include the following.

DAUD ABDO: Some phonological problems in Arabic. Ph.D. dissertation, 1968. (Published as On stress and Arabic phonology: a generative approach. Beirut: Khayats, 1969.)

MALACHI BARKAI: Problems in the phonology of Modern Hebrew. Ph.D. dissertation, 1972.

SHMUEL BOLOZKY: Categorial limitations on rules in the phonology of Modern Hebrew. Ph.D. dissertation, 1972. -- Naked Hebrew (A textbook of Modern Hebrew). Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois, 1971.

PETER COLE: Indefiniteness and anaphoricity: the analogical extension of a semantically based constraint. (On English, Modern Hebrew, and other languages.) Ph.D. dissertation, 1973.

BRAJ B. KACHRU (ed.): Papers in South Asian linguistics. (Studies in the Linguistic Sciences, 3:2.), 1973. Cf. p. 7 of this Newsletter.

YAMUNA KACHRU: An introduction to Hindi syntax. Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois, 1966. -- (Ed.): Papers on Hindi syntax. (Studies in the Linguistic Sciences, 1:2.) 1971.

CHIN-W. KIM and HERBERT F.W. STAHLKE (eds.): Papers in African linguistics: proceedings of the First Annual Conference on African Linguistics, Urbana, Illinois. Edmonton: Linguistic Research, Inc., 1971.

STAMATIS TSITSOPOULOS: Stress in Modern Greek. Ph.D. dissertation, 1973.

A complete bibliography for the South Asian language area is found in Papers in South Asian linguistics 3:2; cf. p. 7 of this Newsletter. Complete bibliographies for the Semitic and African languages are available from the Department upon request.

The present structure and development of the language programs is outlined in the following program descriptions.

African languages

Instruction in African languages is offered on a regular basis in Swahili and Yoruba. Two years of instruction in Swahili (Swahili 201-202 and 303-304) have been offered regularly since Swahili was introduced at the University of Illinois in 1968 by Chin-W. Kim. For the first time this year, a third-year course (Linguistics 303E) is being offered by Mohammed Abasheikh. Yoruba was originally introduced in 1969 by Herbert F.W. Stahlke and has been offered as a two-year course (Yoruba 201-202 and 303-304) since 1970. It is now offered in alternate years. Special courses (Linguistics 403D) in other African languages, including Mende

and Ewe, have also been offered under the direction of Herbert Stahlke. Beginning in the Spring of 1974, cooperation of the Center for African Studies will make it possible to offer other special courses in African languages on an individual or small-group basis.

The Swahili program has been growing steadily, as shown by the total enrollment figures for Fall 1972 and Fall 1973:

Fall 1972	Fall 1973	Percentage change
39	53	+ 36%

The Yoruba program has continued to draw a small, but steady enrollment. Five students began the two-year program in 1972, and at the beginning of the second year of the course in Fall 1973, only one student has been lost. On the basis of previous enrollments in Swahili and Yoruba, it can be predicted that interest in Swahili will continue to increase and that there will be sufficient continuing interest in Yoruba to justify maintaining it on the present alternate-year basis.

Plans are now underway to offer an interdepartmental program in Swahili and African Studies. Such a program will be a major step towards the development of an Area or Field of Concentration in Swahili. Other African languages, including Yoruba, can be incorporated into interdisciplinary majors under the Independent Programs of Study (IPS), a special program within the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

One of the most serious problems facing instructional programs in African languages is the availability of pedagogical materials. For Swahili, books are more readily available, and the Language Lab has a set of tapes accompanying the elementary text now in use. In addition, Albert Scheven is in the process of developing readers with grammatical and cultural notes and with glossaries, for use in the intermediate language course. For Yoruba, adequate published materials do not exist, and it has been the responsibility of the instructor to develop classroom materials.

Arabic

The teaching of Modern Standard Arabic was introduced by the Department of Linguistics in 1965. In recent years the number of students taking Arabic has been on the increase: In Fall 1972, 12 students were

enrolled in Arabic. In Fall 1973, the number increased to 18 students.

First and second year courses (Arabic 201-202, 303-304) are offered annually. In addition, the Department offers a third-year course in Advanced Arabic (Arabic 305-306) and an Introduction to Arabic Literature (Arabic 307-308). These courses are available, depending on sufficient enrollment.

Recent improvements in the structure of the Arabic program include the following. In 1973, the teaching of Egyptian Colloquial Arabic (Cairene dialect) was introduced in conjunction with the continued teaching of Modern Written Arabic. Experiments leading to the eventual use of PLATO in the teaching of Arabic are in progress. So far, a demonstration lesson and a lesson on Arabic script have been prepared. Tapes based both on Eastern and on Egyptian Arabic dialects are available in the Language Lab.

Hindi(-Urdu)

The program in Hindi was instituted in the Department of Linguistics in the Fall of 1964. Since then, the program has grown significantly, both in terms of the number of students it attracts and in terms of the scope for specialization it provides. There were 19 students enrolled in all levels of Hindi in the Fall of 1972. The number has grown to 26 in the Fall of 1973, representing an increase of 27% in one year.

Beginning at the elementary level, a student of Hindi-Urdu can go up to four semesters of advanced language and literature courses. The aim of these courses is twofold: first, to impart the four basic skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing; second, to familiarize the student with potentials of original research in the areas of formal grammar and literature. This year, a program in Intensive Hindi is also being run on an experimental basis, with five students enrolled in the course. Besides these courses, two one-semester courses are available which concentrate on Hindi literature in English translation. Special classes dealing with the script and special linguistic and literary features of Urdu have been initiated during the current academic year, as an adjunct to the established Hindi courses.

It is hoped that in the future a Field of Concentration in Hindi (-Urdu) language, literature, and linguistics will be available. The facilities for such a Field of Concentration already exist on this campus. In the meantime, interested students are encouraged to make use of the possibilities for interdisciplinary majors under the Independent Programs of Study (IPS), a special program within the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Interesting research has been, and is, going on concerning aspects of the formal grammar of Hindi-Urdu. Results of this research have been widely circulated within and outside the United States. Concentrated efforts are being made to fill gaps in existing pedagogical materials at the elementary level and to develop suitable materials for the intermediate and advanced levels of instruction. The groundwork for programming Devanagari script for PLATO IV is already completed. In all these efforts, the program in Hindi(-Urdu) language has been partially assisted by funds from the Research Board of the University of Illinois and the Unit for Foreign Language Study and Research. Tapes and visual aids developed to go along with the existing elementary courses are available and efforts are being made to develop more tapes suited to the needs of intermediate and advanced students. Some tapes for advanced-level students have already been placed in the Language Laboratory.

Modern Greek

The program in Modern Greek was instituted in the Department of Linguistics in the Fall of 1964.

At present, the regular program consists of a two-year sequence of Introductory Modern Greek (Modern Greek 201-202) and Intermediate Modern Greek (Modern Greek 303-304). Since Fall 1972, these courses are being offered on an alternate-year basis. Currently, the first semester of the introductory course is being offered, with an enrollment of 19 students (up from six students in Fall 1971, the last time this course was offered).

In addition, this year for the first time, the Department is offering on an experimental basis a course in Written Modern Greek (Linguistics 199B). This pilot course is designed to accommodate the special needs of native speakers of the language which are not met in the regular Modern

Greek courses which are tailored for native speakers of English. The course does so by focussing, in a concentrated fashion, on the orthography of Greek and on aspects of formal grammar and style which are peculiar to the written language and which are not usually found in the spoken language familiar to the student. The current enrollment in this course is eight students. It is hoped that interest in this course will continue so that it can be offered on a regular basis.

Modern Hebrew

The Department of Linguistics offers three years of Modern Hebrew. The first two years (Modern Hebrew 201-202, 303-304) consist of basic instruction in reading, writing, and speaking. The third year (Modern Hebrew 305-306) continues instruction in written and spoken Modern Hebrew and offers an introduction to Modern Hebrew literature. There is strong student demand for a fourth year in which Modern Hebrew literature can be studied in depth. It is hoped that such a course can be offered in 1974-75. All courses are taught annually.

The Modern Hebrew program was initiated in 1968. Enrollment in September 1973 was approximately 167, an increase of 32% from the September 1972 enrollment of 113. The steady growth of the program has led the Department of Linguistics to consider the possibility of proposing an Area or Field of Concentration in Modern Hebrew. This possibility is now being discussed in the Language Coordinating Committee of the Department. Until the establishment of such a Field of Concentration, interested students are encouraged to make use of the possibilities for interdisciplinary majors under the Independent Programs of Study (IPS) of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

In addition to classroom instruction, a program of tapes is available in the Language Laboratory. A supplemental computer-based program is being developed with the financial and technical assistance of the Language Laboratory. It is expected that the resulting PLATO program will be operational on an experimental basis in August, 1974.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A preceding asterisk (*) indicates a contribution to SLS 3:2, the contents of which are listed on page 7. For references to Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973, cf. below under Braj B. Kachru.

- ELMER H. ANTONSEN (Germanic Languages & Literatures): Inflection and derivation in German. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:32-40.
- *TEJ K. BHATIA: On the perception and acquisition of aspiration in Hindi. To appear in Proceedings of the International Conference on Computational Linguistics. -- Recent pedagogical grammars of Hindi: an evaluation. To appear in Proceedings of the 23rd Mountain Interstate Foreign Language Conference.
- CURTIS BLAYLOCK (Department of Spanish, Italian & Portuguese): Observations on sound change, especially loss, with particular reference to Hispano-Romance. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:48-57.
- LAWRENCE F. BOUTON (Division of English as a Second Language): Some reasons for doubting the existence of a passive transformation. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:70-84.
- CHIN-CHUAN CHENG: A synchronic phonology of Mandarin Chinese. Mouton, 1973. -- Computer-based Chinese teaching program at Illinois. Journal of the Chinese Language Teachers Association 8:75-9. 1973. -- (With William S.-Y. Wang:) Tone change in Chao-Zhou Chinese: a study in lexical diffusion. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:99-113.
- PETER COLE: Indefiniteness and anaphoricity. To appear in Language. -- Global grammar vs. index grammar: a question of power. To appear in Foundations of Language. -- The synchronic and diachronic status of conversational implicature. To appear in the following volume. -- (With JERRY MORGAN, eds.): Syntax and semantics: speech acts. Vol. 3. To appear at the Seminar Press.
- *SUSAN DONALDSON
- FRANK Y. GLADNEY (Slavic Languages & Literatures): On the structure of nouns with prefixes in Russian. American contributions to the Seventh International Congress of Slavists, vol. 1:117-28, ed. by Ladislav Matejka. Mouton, 1973.
- GEORGIA M. GREEN: A syntactic syncretism in English and French. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:257-78. -- The lexical expression of emphatic conjunction: theoretical implications. Foundations of Language 10:197-248. 1973.
- *HANS HENRICH HOCK: On the phonemic status of Germanic e and i. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:319-51. -- On the nonautomatic relationship between Vedic ablaut and accent. To appear in Mid-America Linguistics Conference: Papers, 1973.
- DAVID E. JOHNSON: Linking antecedents and semantic representations. Papers from the 9th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society 252-61. 1973.
- *BRAJ B. KACHRU: An introduction to spoken Kashmiri. 2 vols., prepared under a contract with the U.S. Office of Education. 1973: -- (With Robert B. Lees, Yakov Malkiel, ANGELINA PIETRANGELI, and Sol Saporta, (eds.)) Issues in linguistics: papers in honor of Henry and Renée Kahane. University of Illinois Press. 1973. -- Toward a lexicon of

- of Indian English. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:352-76.
- *YAMUNA KACHRU: Causative sentences in Hindi revisited. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:377-93.
- HENRY KAHANE: Review of M. Metzeltin: Terminologie des Seekompasses. Romance Philology 26:435-7. 1972. -- (With RENEE KAHANE:) Graeco-Romance etymologies, III. Studia Hispanica in honorem R.L. Lapesa 323-33. Madrid, 1973. -- (With RENEE KAHANE and ANGELINA PIETRANGELI:) Egyptian papyri as a tool in Romance etymology, II: gulf: hyper-correction or dialect borrowing? Romance Philology 27:46-9. 1973.
- CHIN-WU KIM: Opposition and complement in phonology. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:409-17. -- Centrifugality in Korean phonology [in Japanese]. The Han (Official journal of the Institute of Korean Studies, Tokyo, Japan.) 1:10:89-97. 1972. -- Directionality of voicing and aspiration in initial position. Proceedings of the 7th International Congress of Phonetic Sciences 338-42. Mouton, 1972. -- Linguistic evidence and implications of the syllable. Hankul (Commemorative volume of the 50th anniversary of the Society of Korean Linguistics, Seoul, Korea.) 149:77-95. 1972.
- MICHAEL KENSTOWICZ and CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH (eds.): Issues in phonological theory. (Proceedings of the Urbana Conference on Phonology, 1971.) Mouton, 1973.
- CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH: Is rule ordering necessary in phonology? Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:418-41. -- Cf. also the preceding entry.
- *FREDERIC K. LEHMAN (Anthropology): Tibeto-Burman syllable structure, tone, and the theory of phonological conspiracies. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:515-47. -- Review of P.K. Benedict: Sino-Tibetan: a conspectus. To appear in Language.
- RICHARD J. LESKOSKY: Garbo. To appear in Linguistic Inquiry.
- HOWARD MACLAY: Linguistics and psycholinguistics. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:569-87.
- SEIICHI MAKINO (Center for Asian Studies): The passive construction in Japanese. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:588-605. -- An analysis of Japanese verb 'understand'. Papers in Japanese Linguistics 1:2:239-66. 1973.
- JAMES W. MARCHAND (Germanic Languages & Literatures): The sounds and phonemes of Wulfila's Gothic. Mouton, 1973. -- Proto-, pre-, and common: a problem in definition. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:644-58. -- On the Gotica Veronensia. New Testament Studies 19:465-8. 1973. -- Computer aided instruction in the Humanities: the U of I PLATO system, realities and possibilities. International Conference on Computers in the Humanities: Final Program (University of Minnesota), Section 12. 1973. -- Review of Götz Wienold: Formulierungstheorie-Poetik-Strukturelle Literaturgeschichte. JEGPh. 72:262-5. 1973. -- Review of Henry Kratz: Frühes Mittelalter and George F. Jones: Spätes Mittelalter. JEGPh. 72:265-8. 1973. -- Review of Heikki J. Hakkarainen: Studien zum Cambridger Codex T-S 10.K.22. Monatshefte 65:189-91. 1973.
- JERRY L. MORGAN: Sentence fragments and the notion 'sentence'. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:719-51. -- Cf. also above under Peter Cole.
- *MARGIE O'BRYAN: The interaction of morphological and phonological processes in historical change. To appear in Linguistics. -- Opacity and the loss of a morphological process. Papers in Linguistics 6:2. 1973.

- IRMENGARD RAUCH (Germanic Languages & Literatures): Old High German vocalic clusters. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:774-9.
- MARIO SALTARELLI (Spanish, Italian & Portuguese): Orthogonality, naturalness, and the binary feature framework. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:798-807.
- HERBERT F.W. STAHLKE: The n/1 alternation: a minor rule in Yoruba phonology. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:854-62.
- DAN TAYLOR (Classics): Declinatio: a study of the linguistic theory of Marcus Terentius Varro. To appear in Historiographica Linguistica.
- DIETER WANNER (Spanish, Italian & Portuguese) Is stress predictable in Italian? Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:875-96.
- RONNIE WILBUR (Institute for Research on Exceptional Children): Reduplication and rule ordering. Papers from the 9th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society. 1973. -- (With S.P. Quigley and N.L. Smith:) Comprehension of relativized sentences by deaf students. Submitted to Journal of Speech and Hearing Research. -- (With S.P. Quigley and D.S. Montanelli:) Development of question formation in the written language of deaf students. Submitted to Child Development.
- LADISLAV ZGUSTA: The shape of the dictionary for mechanical translation purposes. Kachru et al. (eds.) 1973:912-22. -- Lexicology: generating words. Lexicography in English, ed. by Raven McDavid. (Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 211:14 ff.) 1973. -- Lexicography and semantics. To appear in Papers in Linguistics. -- Reviews of Helmut Henne: Semantik und Lexikographie (Berlin, 1972); Henrik Birnbaum: Problems of typological and genetic linguistics viewed in the generative framework (The Hague, 1970); Eugenio Coseriu: Einführung in die strukturelle Betrachtung des Wortschatzes (Tübingen, 1970), to appear in Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung.
- Yael ZIV: Why can't appositives be extraposed? Papers in Linguistics 6:2:243-54. 1973. -- Modern Hebrew in the university: a cultural experience or a language requirement. To appear in Proceedings of the 23rd Annual Mountain Interstate Foreign Language Conference.

PAPERS READ

- TEJ K. BHATIA: On the perception of aspirated consonants in Hindi. International Conference on the Use of Computers in the Humanities. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. July 1973. -- The problems of programming Devanāgarī script and a proposal for a revised Hindi keyboard. ACTUAL, Boston, November 24, 1973.
- LAWRENCE F. BOUTON (English as a Second Language): The problem of equivalence in contrastive analysis. MMLA, Chicago, November 3, 1973.
- CHIN-CHUAN CHENG: Lexical diffusion and language learning. Annual Meeting of the ACTFL and Chinese Language Teachers Association, Boston, November 24, 1973.
- PETER COLE: Indefiniteness and anaphoricity. Summer Meeting of LSA, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1973.

- FRANK Y. GLADNEY (Slavic Languages & Literatures): On the structure of nouns with prefixes in Russian. 7th International Congress of Slavists. Warsaw, August 23, 1973.
- HANS HENRICH HOCK: From the Mitanni to Classical Sanskrit: an outline of the prehistory and history of Sanskrit. Central Institute of Hindi/American Institute of Indian Studies Summer Hindi Program, Faculty and Students, New Delhi, July 25, 1973. -- Rule analogy vs. surface analogy in Sanskrit. Faculty and Students of the Department of Linguistics, University of Delhi, July 27, 1973. -- Current issues in phonological research in the United States. Faculty and Students of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, August 4, 1973 AND Faculty and Students of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, August 6, 1973. -- Exceptions and synchronic analogy in Sanskrit. Linguistic Circle of Hyderabad. August 7, 1973. -- On the implementation of phonological change. Central Institute of Indian Languages, Teaching and Research Faculty, Mysore, August 8, 1973. -- Is there an a-Epenthesis in Sanskrit? Michigan Linguistic Society, Annual Meeting, Kalamazoo, Michigan, October 5, 1973. -- On the nonautomatic relationship between Vedic ablaut and accent. Mid-America Linguistics Conference, Iowa City, October 12, 1973.
- YAMUNA KACHRU: A hundred ways to a personal God: fusion of religio-philosophical ideas and concepts in Medieval Hindi poetry. South and West Asia Colloquium, University of Illinois, Urbana, October 30, 1973.
- CHIN-W. KIM: The making of the Korean language. Center for Korean Studies Colloquium. University of Hawaii, May 16, 1973.
- FREDERIC K. LEHMAN (Anthropology): Remarks on the grammar of topic and comment in Burmese. 6th International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Linguistics. University of California at San Diego, October 20, 1973.
- SEIICHI MAKINO (Center for Asian Studies): Semantic analysis of lexical items and the teaching of Japanese. Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast, 1973 Annual Conference. University of British Columbia, Canada, June 14, 1973.
- JAMES W. MARCHAND (Germanic Languages & Literatures): Wolfram's recta ratio. University of Michigan Conference on Courtly Value Systems. -- Computer aided instruction in the Humanities: The U of I PLATO system, realities and possibilities. International Conference on Computers in the Humanities. University of Minnesota, July 1973.
- MARGIE O'BRYAN: Opacity and rule loss. Summer Meeting of LSA, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1973.
- IRMENGARD RAUCH (Germanic Languages & Literatures): Where does language borrowing end and genetic relationship begin? 11th International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. Chicago, 1973. -- The transformational-ethnological passive: degree and type grammar. Mid-America Linguistics Conference, Iowa City, Iowa, October 13, 1973.

- W. KEITH RUSSELL (with S.P. Quigley): Deaf children's understanding of relative clauses and negation. Convention for American Instructors of the Deaf. Indianapolis, June 26, 1973. -- (with S.P. Quigley:) Conjunction as used by deaf children. American Speech and Hearing Association Convention. Detroit, October 12, 1973.
- MARIO SALTARELLI (Spanish, Italian & Portuguese): Language and imagination. University of Illinois, July 1973.
- HERBERT F.W. STAHLKE: Global downdrift: a linguistic universal. Summer Meeting of LSA, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1973.
- DAN TAYLOR (Classics): Verbs of 'fearing' in Greek and Latin. 1973 Kentucky Foreign Language Conference. April 30, 1973.
- RONNIE WILBUR (Institute for Research on Exceptional Children): (With S.P. Quigley:) Question formation in the language of deaf children. American Speech and Hearing Association Convention. Detroit, October 1973. -- (With D.S. Montanelli:) Auxiliary verbs in the language of deaf children. American Speech and Hearing Convention. Detroit, October 1973.
- LADISLAV ZGUSTA: Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy. India Students Association. University of Illinois, Urbana, October 1973. -- Onomastics and linguistics. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, November 1, 1973.

DEGREES GRANTED

Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following students have earned degrees from the Department of Linguistics.

M.A.

- KANNIKAR TONGPRAYOON CHOMAITONG: A sociolinguistic description of pronominal usage in Thai.
- RICHARD LESKOSKY: Intensive reflexives.
- KEUMJU PAIK OH: Tonal characteristics of Kyongsang dialect of Korean.
- Yael Ziv: Relative clause extraposition: some observations.

Ph.D.

- PETER COLE: Indefiniteness and anaphoricity: the analogical extension of a semantically based constraint.
- SUSAN FRED SCHMERLING: Aspects of English sentence stress.
- MANGASA SILITONGA: Some rules reordering constituents and their constraints in Batak.
- STAMATIS TSITSOPOULOS: Stress in Modern Greek.

DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

OLUSOLA AJOLORE: The child's acquisition of Yoruba. (Degree to be awarded, January 1974.)

CHIN HSIAN LEE CHEN: Some aspects of historical Chinese phonology.

SUSAN DONALDSON: Presuppositions and restrictive relative clauses in Hindi.

DAVID JOHNSON: Foundations of a theory of rationally-based grammar.

ANGELA KLEIMAN: The subjunctive in Spanish.

THOMAS F. MARKEVICH: Internal vs. external sandhi in Sanskrit.

EVELYN RANSOM: Event-noun constructions in English. (Degree to be awarded, January 1974.)

MARGARET STEFFENSEN: The acquisition of Black English.

KARUMURI V. SUBBARAO: NP complementation in Hindi. (Degree to be awarded, January 1974.)

NOTES

PETER COLE has been awarded a grant for the study of syntactic and semantic processes in Modern Hebrew by the Research Board of the University of Illinois.

GEORGIA M. GREEN was a participant in the MSSB Workshop on Formal Pragmatics and Natural Language, Ann Arbor, Michigan, July 5 - August 15, 1973. She has been promoted to the rank of Associate Professor, effective Fall 1973.

HANS HENRICH HOCK received a joint travel grant to India from the Department of Linguistics, the Office of International Programs and Studies, and the Center for International Comparative Studies. This grant was supplementary to the University of Illinois Summer Faculty Fellowship mentioned in the last issue of the Newsletter. The travel grant enabled him to consult with Sanskritists and linguists in (New) Delhi (Central Institute of Hindi, University of Delhi), Banares (Banares Sanskrit University), Agra (Central Institute of Hindi), Hyderabad (Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Osmania University), Mysore (Central Institute of Indian Languages), and Indore (Government Sanskrit College).

BRAJ B. KACHRU has been invited to present a paper by the Research Committee on Sociolinguistics at the 8th World Congress of Sociology in Toronto (August 19-24, 1974); he has also been invited to be a Consultant by the Ford Foundation to evaluate one of their programs in India; he has been invited to contribute a chapter on Indian English to the Current trends on language sciences (a volume devoted to India).

- YAMUNA KACHRU has been awarded a grant by the Research Board of the University of Illinois for the study of the syntactic and phonological features of the Dakhini variety of Hindi.
- HENRY KAHANE was one of the Honored Scholars of the Communities of Champaign and Urbana at a Special Scholarship Appreciation dinner on October 16, 1973. Cf. also p. 2 above.
- MICHAEL J. KENSTOWICZ and CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH received a grant from the University of Illinois Research Board for research on phonological universals.
- CHIN-W. KIM received a grant from the University of Illinois Research Board to pursue research on a cineradiographic study of speech dynamism. The grant covers the period from September 1973 to August 1974.
- CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH received a grant from the University of Illinois Research Board for research on Javanese morphology.
- JAMES W. MARCHAND (Germanic Languages & Literatures) was one of the Honored Scholars at the same Scholarship Appreciation Dinner. (cf. above) -- He also received an Undergraduate Instructional Award, Summer 1973, and an Undergraduate Teaching Prize, 1973. -- He is on the editorial board of Computer Studies in the Humanities and Verbal Behavior. -- He is Secretary and Bibliographer of German I, MLA. -- He chaired one section each at the 1973 Kentucky Foreign Language Conference and at the International Conference on Computers in the Humanities, University of Minnesota, July 1973.
- JERRY L. MORGAN was an invited participant in the MSSB Workshop on Formal Pragmatics and Natural Language, Ann Arbor, Michigan, July 5 - August 15, 1973. -- Upon being awarded the Ph.D. from the University of Chicago on September 4, 1973 (dissertation title: Presupposition and the representation of meaning: prolegomena), he was promoted to Assistant Professor. -- He has received a grant from the Research Board of the University of Illinois for work on the development of a theory of relationally-based grammar.
- MARGIE O'BRYAN (Ph.D., February 1973) was appointed a Research Associate in the Department effective Fall 1973.
- HERBERT F.W. STAHLKE has been invited to present a paper on modern Yoruba vernacular opera at the MLA meeting in Chicago, December 28, 1973. -- He has also been invited by Stanford University to be a discussant for the invited syntax paper at the Fifth Annual Conference on African Linguistics.
- RONNIE WILBUR was appointed Research Assistant Professor of Education and of Linguistics in March 1973 and is currently employed in that capacity at the Institute for Research on Exceptional Children, University of Illinois.
- LADISLAV ZGUSTA has received a research grant from the University of Illinois Research Board for the study of post-Hittite and pre-Greek Asia Minor by onomastic methods.

GEORGIA GREEN, YAMUNA KACHRU and JERRY MORGAN have been invited to participate and present papers at The Causative Festival at the University of Southern California. This symposium has been organized by Masayoshi Shibatani for May 2nd and 3rd, 1974.

NEWSLETTER

of

The Department of Linguistics: University of Illinois
At Urbana-Champaign Urbana, Illinois 61801

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May 1974

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Editorial board for 1973-74: Hans Henrich Hock (editor), Georgia Green and Herbert Stahlke (associate editors), Sue Dennis (typist). The Newsletter appears biannually. Comments and requests for additional copies and further issues will be welcomed.

1974 SUMMER COURSES IN LINGUISTICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

- Linguistics 199: Undergraduate open seminar - individual topics.
Conference, to be arranged.
- Linguistics 300: Introduction to linguistics. 11:00 a.m., G52 F.L.B.
(Margie O'Bryan)
- Linguistics 301: Introduction to general phonetics. 10:00 a.m., G96
F.L.B. (Chin-chuan Cheng)
- Linguistics 302: Comparative linguistics. 9:00 a.m., G52 F.L.B. (Hans
Henrich Hock)
- Linguistics 340: History of linguistics. 10:00 a.m., 1140 F.L.B.
(Ladislav Zgusta)
- Linguistics 387: The structure of English. 8:00 a.m., G52 F.L.B.
(Herbert Stahlke)
- Linguistics 401: Syntax. 11:00 a.m., 1140 F.L.B. (Charles W. Kisseberth)
- Linguistics 403A: Phonology and grammar. 10:00 a.m., G52 F.L.B. (Charles
W. Kisseberth)
- Linguistics 419: Contrastive analysis. 9:00 a.m., 1136 F.L.B. (Herbert
Stahlke)
- Linguistics 490: Special topics in linguistics. By arrangement. (Staff)
- Linguistics 499: Thesis research. By arrangement. (Staff)

NEWS ON LANGUAGE COURSES OFFERED IN THE DEPARTMENT

As of Fall 1974, the Department will be offering a course sequence in ADVANCED SWAHILI (Swahili 305-306). The course will be devoted to advanced-level conversation and readings in Swahili. The readings will focus primarily on East African culture and society.

During the academic year 1974-75, the Department will offer, for the second time, a course sequence in INTENSIVE HINDI (Hindi 301-302). This course sequence which has been offered successfully in 1973-74, offers the unique opportunity of two years of Hindi instruction condensed into one. The same experienced staff will be in charge of Hindi 301-302 as during the current academic year.

Also as of Fall 1974, instruction in ANCIENT HEBREW and MODERN PERSIAN, languages previously taught in other academic units of the University, will be offered in the Department of Linguistics; cf. also the next column. On the other hand, instruction in Modern Greek, previously provided by the Department of Linguistics, will be offered by the Department of the Classics. These rearrangements will bring all the Semitic languages taught on this Campus (Arabic, Ancient, and Modern Hebrew) into a single department; similarly for all the Islamic and/or Indo-Iranian languages (Arabic and Modern Persian; or Modern Persian, Hindi, and Kashmiri); and similarly also for the language courses dealing with the various historical stages of Greek. The resulting opportunity for greater integration between these language programs should be highly beneficial for their future development.

NEW FACULTY MEMBERS

EYAMBA GEORGES BOKAMBA, M.A. in African Languages and Literatures (University of Wisconsin, 1970), M.A. and Ph.D. candidate in Linguistics (Indiana University, 1974) is joining the Department of Linguistics as a Visiting Lecturer in August 1974. Beside contributing to the general linguistics program, he will also be in charge of the continued development of the program in African languages and linguistics. He brings an excellent background to these tasks: He is a native speaker of Lingalà, a Bantu language of Zaire, is fluent also in Swahili, Dzamba, and French, and is familiar with many other Bantu languages. He has previously taught Swahili, Lingala, and linguistics courses. He has several publications in the area of African (Bantu) linguistics. His dissertation is concerned with the topic of Question formation in Bantu languages.

DAVID L. PETERSEN, M.Phil. (1970) and Ph.D. (1972) in Religious Studies (Yale University) will now have the Classical Hebrew teaching part of his appointment in the Department of Linguistics, effective August 1974; he holds a joint appointment with the Program in Religious Studies at the University of Illinois. He has taught Ancient Hebrew at the University of Illinois since 1972, has an extensive background both in Old Testament studies and in Ancient Hebrew, and is familiar also with related ancient Semitic languages (Akkadian, Aramaic, Ugaritic). His appointment with the Department of Linguistics can be expected to lead to a more intimate integration of Ancient and Modern Hebrew studies and to a strengthening of the Semitic language, linguistics, and literature program in general.

GIRDHARI LAL TIKKU, M.A. (University of the Panjab, 1945), M.Lit. (University of Tehran, 1956), Ph.D. in Persian Language and Literature (University of Tehran, 1961) will now have the Persian language teaching part of his appointment in the Department of Linguistics, effective August 1974; he holds a joint appointment with the Program in Comparative Literature. He has published several books, anthologies, and translations, and many articles on Persian and Kashmiri literature and religious thought, including Mysticism in Kashmir, Muslim World 7 (1963); Furugh-i farukhzad: a new direction in Modern Persian poetry, Studia Islamica (1966); Persian poetry in Kashmir (University of California Press, 1971); (ed.:) Islam and its cultural divergence (University of Illinois Press, 1971); Modern Persian fiction (UNESCO, in press). He joined the University of Illinois faculty in 1968, was Associate Director of the Center for Asian Studies and Campus Coordinator, Tehran Research Unit from 1968 to 1971, initiated instruction in Modern Persian on this Campus in 1968, and has been in charge of the University's program in Modern Persian language and literature since then. His appointment in the Department of Linguistics should provide for a welcome increase in mutual contact and crossfertilization between the Indo-Iranian and Islamic language programs offered at this University.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN TODAY'S UNIVERSITY: PROGRAM FOR THE DEDICATION OF THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES BUILDING

The Foreign Languages Building, home of the Department of Linguistics since 1971, was officially dedicated in April 1974. The dedicatory program was organized by a committee headed by HENRY KAHANE (Linguistics) and RUTH LORBE (Germanic Languages and Literatures). It included a book exhibit of

University of Illinois faculty publications on foreign languages, literatures, and linguistics; a lecture series on aspects of the interrelation between language and literature studies and the university at large; and two panel discussions dealing with linguistic topics of general interest to the university community.

The first of these panel discussions took place on April 5, 1974, and was dedicated to the topic of Language acquisition. The guest discussant was Eric H. Lenneberg (Cornell University); panelists, William F. Brewer (Psychology); Charles E. Caton (Philosophy); Klaus G. Witz (Mathematics); Charles E. Osgood (Communications; moderator)..

The second panel discussion, on April 6, 1974, was on the subject Language in urban society. The guest discussant was Michael A.K. Halliday (University of Illinois, Chicago Circle); panelists, Elmer H. Antonsen (German); Wayne B. Dickerson (E.S.L.); Mario Saltarelli (Spanish); Braj B. Kachru (Linguistics; moderator).

LINGUISTICS SEMINAR AND LINGUISTICS CLUB

The LINGUISTICS SEMINAR offers a weekly forum for papers presented by graduate students and faculty. It meets Thursdays at 4:00 p.m. Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following papers have been read. (Inquiries about and requests for available copies of these papers should be directed to the authors.)

DIETER WANNER (Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, and Linguistics):
Morphological alternation in Swiss German. December 6, 1973.

The traditionally sharp distinction in Züritütsch (Swiss German of Zürich) between the two weak conjugation classes I and II has been levelled, resulting in one weak paradigm with variable endings:

Old	I:	pres. ind.	1sg	-ə/(ø)	2sg	-š	3sg	-t	ppl.	-t
	II:	pres. ind.	1sg	-ə/(ø)	2sg	-iz	3sg	-et	ppl.	-et
New		pres. ind.	1sg	-ə/ø	2sg	-iz/-š	3sg	-et/t	ppl.	-et/t

The phonological description of these endings requires minimally two variable rules:

- (1) deletion of 1sg /ə/, with syntactic conditioning;
- (2) epenthesis of /ə/, /i/ in 2sg., 3sg., ppl., with phonological and morphological conditioning.

The variable application of these rules for a given verb ending and a given verb can best be measured on a scale 1-5 (1 = only ending with vowel acceptable; 5 = only ending without vowel acceptable; 2-4 intermediate situations). Within the paradigm of one verb the variable value is not constant, nor is it constant for one ending across phonological classes of verbs. However, the variable values characterizing the endings of one verb are interdependent in that they adhere to a correlation where 3sg. and ppl. have the value n, 2sg has a value equal or greater than n, 1sg equal or smaller than n. Since two independent rules are involved in the production of these endings, the predictable variability range for a given verb cannot be the result of variability conditions on the rules

themselves, rather it must be lexically determined on the verb. A paradigmatic condition in the grammar can be claimed to regulate this interdependence of variability.

CHIN-W. KIM (Linguistics): The making of the Korean language.
January 31, 1974.

This paper examines the following possible origins of the Korean people and language.

(a) East theory -- Old Korean was a peninsular dialect of Old Japanese: A colonialistic view; if anything, Old Japanese was an insular dialect of Old Korean.

(b) West theory -- Korean and Dravidian languages are related: Possible, but not probable. Possible only if a super language family subsuming Finno-Ugric, Dravidian, and Altaic languages can be established.

(c) South theory -- the Korean people and language came from Polynesia: Some evidence, but not as strong as

(d) North theory -- Korean is an Altaic language, and is related to Mongolian, Manchu, Turkish, etc.

A hypothesis that both southern and northern elements are present in Korean is presented. A brief history of Korean and its standing in the modern world is also discussed.

CHING-HSIANG CHEN (Linguistics: Relative clause formation in Mandarin Chinese. February 14, 1974.

Several theories on relative clause formation are examined in the light of Mandarin data and found to be unsatisfactory. Relativizability in most cases in Mandarin is not an either/or matter; rather it is a matter of gradations ranging from the most preferred to the least preferred. A principle of NP Primacy Hierarchy in relativizability is thus necessary to account for relative clause formation in Mandarin. Those rated high in the hierarchy can be easily relativized without leaving a relative pronoun; but not so for those ranking lower in the hierarchy. This principle not only accounts for why in some cases a relative pronoun must be deleted, in other cases preferably deleted, while in yet other cases it must be retained; it also accounts for the native speaker's feeling about the degree of naturalness of a particular relative clause. Moreover, the principle also accounts for the fact that even in ungrammatical cases there are degrees of ungrammaticalness.

EVELYN RANSOM (Linguistics, University of Illinois, and English, Eastern Illinois University): Power and truth: two noun complement modalities. February 28, 1974.

The performative analysis of modality, and similar analyses (cf. Ross 1968, R. Lakoff 1968, and Postal 1970), have associated modality with the meaning of a verb. In the sentence, He stated that the plumbers were looking for leaks, the modality of the complement is said to be declarative. In He commanded the plumbers to look for leaks, the modality is said to be imperative. The terms 'declarative' and 'imperative' can only refer to the complements of linguistic embedding predicates. Yet there are non-linguistic embedding predicates whose complement modalities show the same properties as those of linguistic embedding predicates, as shown in (A)

and (B) below:

(A)(1) He stated/showed/persuaded them that there were leaks

(2) He promised/decided/believed that there were leaks

(B)(1) He commanded/forced/persuaded them to plug up leaks

(2) He promised/decided/intended to plug up leaks

The complements in (A) differ systematically from those in (B). They differ in meaning and in restrictions on their complement subject and predicate, their complement tense, aspect, and time reference, and their choice of complementizer.

It is my claim that the complements in (A) and (B) represent two well-defined modalities, which I call TRUTH and POWER, respectively (cf. Ransom 1974). In order to support this claim, I show, first of all, that the meanings and restrictions on each modality remain constant regardless of whether the embedding predicate is linguistic (state, promise, command) or non-linguistic (show, decide, persuade, force, believe, intend). That is, the differences in (A-1), or in (B-1), are attributable only to differences in the meanings of the embedding predicates.

Next I show that, in constructions where an embedding predicate can take both the TRUTH and the POWER modality (He decided that there were leaks and to plug them up), the only differences in meaning and in restrictions are attributable to the differences in the complement. They cannot be attributed to differences in the meaning of the embedding predicate, since conjunction reduction requires that the two verbs be identical.

Finally, I conclude that modality must be treated as a property of sentences rather than of verbs, and thus that the semantic representation of modality should be separate from that of embedding predicates. I propose that modality be represented by abstract semantic predicates which would be introduced into deep structure in conjunction with every S node. Lexical embedding predicates would have their own semantic representation and also a set of selectional restrictions to specify which complement modalities could be embedded under them.

References

- Lakoff, R. 1968. Abstract syntax and Latin complementation. MIT Press.
 Postal, P. 1970. On coreferential complement subject deletion. *Linguistic Inquiry* 1:4.
 Ransom, E. 1974. Semantic and syntactic analysis of noun complement constructions in English. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Illinois.
 Ross, J.R. 1970. On declarative sentences. In Jacobs and Rosenbaum, eds., *Readings in transformational grammar*. Blaisdell-Ginn.

HERBERT STAHLKE (Linguistics): Consonant clusters and segmental fusion. March 7, 1974.

Certain phonological phenomena lend themselves better to treatment as suprasegmental or string operations than as segmental operations. Fairly obvious cases involve the accentual systems of Bambara, Japanese, and Mende. Such phenomena also occur in segmental alternations. Synchronic evidence is brought from Tswana, where labialized palatals are shown to represent the fusion of a labial obstruent and a palatal vowel or glide, and from Yatye, where voiceless nasals arise from a fusion of non-strident voiceless fricatives and nasals. Diachronic evidence is brought from Greek, Latin, and Yatye to show that fusion is a natural linguistic

process, and evidence is also presented from language acquisition showing that children fuse segments in regular and productive ways. It is argued that phonological theory needs a formal notion of segmental fusion and that this notion incorporates and therefore eliminates the need for global look-ahead rules.

JERRY MORGAN (Linguistics): Some conditions on adverb preposing.
March 14, 1974.

(No abstract has been received.)

YAMUNA KACHRU (Linguistics and Division of English as a Second Language):
On relative clause formation and participialization in Hindi-Urdu. March 28,
1974.

The paper focuses on one aspect of relative clause formation in Hindi-Urdu, that of the treatment of the coreferential noun phrase in the relative clause construction. It has been argued, on the basis of data from standard Hindi-Urdu and its southern variety, Dakhini, that the noun phrase coreferential with its antecedent is deleted following relative clause formation. It has also been argued that following such deletion, participialization is possible, but not obligatory. Finally, it has been shown that participialization is resorted to in contexts where full relative clauses are constrained; e.g., stacking of relative clauses in Hindi-Urdu is ungrammatical, but participialization makes it possible to express the stacked meaning. Also, the complex noun phrase constraint is circumvented by resorting to participialization. The discussion is confined to the restrictive relative clause only.

MARGARET STEFFENSEN (Linguistics): Bereiter and Engelmann from a linguist's point of view: On the acquisition of Black English. April 4,
1974.

In this paper, a number of statements made by Bereiter and Engelmann (1966) were examined on the basis of a longitudinal study of the language development of two children, ages 17 months - 2 weeks, and 20 months, being raised in the Black English speech communities of Champaign-Urbana and Danville. The following generalizations related to Bereiter and Engelmann's contention that "culturally-deprived children" do not analyze sentences into constituents but speak in "giant word units" were considered: (1) these children do not exhibit normal developmental stages; (2) their imitation is governed by the same principles involved in repetition of meaningless strings; (3) coordinate statements cannot be reversed; (4) homonyms are semantically empty. These claims were refuted on the basis of data presented in the lecture.

A number of deviant linguistic tokens used in the Bereiter and Engelmann language program were discussed. The point was also made that many aspects of language "taught" to the four-year-olds enrolled in the preschool had already been mastered by two-year-olds from the same speech community.

References

Bereiter, C. and S. Engelmann. 1966. Teaching disadvantaged children in the preschool. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.

COLIN PAINTER (Champaign): Twi vowel harmony. April 11, 1974.

(No abstract has been received.)

ANGELA BUSTOS KLEIMAN (Linguistics): Some interactions between negation and the subjunctive mood. April 25, 1974.

The subjunctive mood is the syntactic expression of several semantic and pragmatic relations which play a role in the derivation of Spanish utterances. One of these relations is the topic of this talk. When the speaker of an utterance does not commit himself to the truth value of the complement of a negative sentence, negation is (by definition) global or external, i.e. the negative is, excepting the performative, the highest predicate in the sentence. This semantic representation permits a subjunctive mood, triggers the rule of negative concordance, and provides an environment for the occurrence of some negative polarity items. Several types of structures exhibit this relation between a negative predicate and other elements in the sentence; structures with nonfactive verbs of communication and of propositional attitude are selected to illustrate the phenomenon.

LISE MENN (Linguistics): Language acquisition and natural phonology. May 2, 1974.

Examination of the few detailed published accounts of the acquisition of phonology leads to concurrence with the four teleological canons proposed in Smith 1973, namely that children's output reductions from English words accomplish the following ends: (1) consonant and vowel harmony; (2) alternating consonant-vowel structure (open or closed); (3) reduction of phonemic inventory; (4) 'grammatical simplification', which Smith uses to describe the mapping of a class of syllables -- in his case, pretonic initial syllables, onto an invariant 'dummy syllable'.

Point (4), which plays a minor role in Smith's discussion, I argue to be the key to the correct framework in which to view the bulk of the phonological reductions of adult words that children make. Use of dummy syllables (also found by Menn) and reduplicated forms or distance-assimilated forms (e.g. /g'k/ for 'duck') makes speaking easier, not in the sense appropriate to drunken speech, where the precision of tongue placement is relaxed (though this too is prevalent in the speech of children), but in a higher-level sense. In the use of 'dummies', extended to include fully assimilated and reduplicated forms, the redundancy of articulatory instructions is increased, and the universe of possible output words is decreased, achieving simplification of articulation on the level of coding articulatory instructions. The notion 'simplification of coding of articulatory instructions' is an alternative to the 'natural phonology' approach of Stampe, making fewer assumptions about what is 'natural', and unifying the various strategies employed by children acquiring phonology.

References

Smith, N.V. 1973. The acquisition of phonology: a case study. Cambridge University Press.

The LINGUISTICS CLUB serves as a forum to which established scholars are invited. It ordinarily meets once a month (usually the first Monday of each month). Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following papers have been presented.

JAMES McCRAWLEY (Linguistics, The University of Chicago): Relative and relative-like clauses. February 7, 1974.

This talk surveyed the present state of knowledge regarding clauses of the form 'relative expression + truncated clause' and called attention to two major mysteries: (i) a rather wide variety of clauses, requiring quite distinct underlying structures and fitting into different surface configurations, all take this form, though there is no apparent reason why this should be the case; (ii) different sets of facts appear to support wildly different analyses for one of these clause types (the restrictive relative).

The analyses in question are (a) an analysis in which the head noun originates in predicate position and the relative clause is conjoined with the clause containing the head noun (e.g. John is a linguist who plays the tuba would be derived from a structure of the form 'John is a linguist and John plays the tuba'), and (b) an analysis, proposed in unpublished work by Brame and elaborated in a paper by Chiba in Studies in English Linguistics, in which the head noun originates in the relative clause and gets to its ultimate position through a copying transformation. (a) is supported by the fact that no other analysis appears consistent with the occurrence of restrictive clauses on predicate nouns, since all other analyses (including (b)) require the total NP to have a referential index which is matched inside the relative clause, whereas predicate NP's are non-referential. In addition, only (a) appears to shed any light on the examples A man entered and a woman left who had met in Vienna and Tom married an ugly bitch who can't cook either. (b) on the other hand provides an explanation of the apparently anomalous reflexivization in The picture of himself that John found in the post office (in which the reflexive not only precedes its antecedent but is in a higher clause than it) and the Equi-NP-deletion in The interest that Mary showed in visiting Las Vegas. Also, it not only provides a derivation for sentences such as The aspersions that John cast on my character are unfounded, in which a piece of an idiom is the head noun and the rest of the idiom is inside the relative clause, but indeed allows an explanation of which idioms allow such relatives and which do not. The idioms in question are those which contain an NP with a referential index (as witness the freedom in the use of quantifiers and demonstratives: Parky pulled many/several/lots of strings to get my job; Until Parky pulled those strings, I was just a file clerk), and thus precisely those idioms would have an NP that would meet the conditions for the copying transformation. However, the following sentence shows that not all head nouns can originate inside the relative clause: Parky pulled the strings that got me my job. Here the head noun is again part of an idiom, but the rest of the idiom is not in the relative clause but in the main clause, which means that the head noun must originate in the main clause.

Discussion was included of a class of clauses which are widely believed to be restrictive relatives but may well be something else:

There are many universities which offer Chinese.

Harry has a brother who lives in Toledo.

Nixon is the only President who was ever accused of burglary.

These differ from true restrictive relatives in allowing free insertion of parenthetical material between head noun and relative, in yielding less serious violations of the complex NP constraint, and in being interpreted in such a way that the 'relative' is not part of the definition of the domain of the quantifier, if any (e.g. the first example cannot be paraphrased 'Of universities that offer Chinese, a large fraction exist').

VED PRAKASH VATUK (Institute of Indology, Delhi): Folklore and social change in India. A lecture cosponsored by the Department of Anthropology, Program in Comparative Literature, Department of English (Folklore), and the Center for Asian Studies. March 13, 1974.

(No abstract has been received.)

JERROLD M. SADOCK (Linguistics, The University of Chicago): On the Halleian syllogism. March 28, 1974.

Arguments of the following form were considered:

(1) There is an intuitively plausible generalization concerning some linguistic data.

(2) Theory A captures this generalization while B does not.

(3) Therefore theory B is wrong.

It was shown that such arguments are unsound and require an additional premise to make them valid. This additional premise is, roughly,

(2.5) The general solution is the correct solution.

Finally, a lengthy example involving the conjunctions and and or in English was discussed in order to show that general solutions are sometimes -- perhaps often -- incorrect.

HENRY KAHANE (Linguistics, French, and Center for Advanced Study): Linguistic evidence in historical research. A lecture cosponsored by the Medieval Club. April 1, 1974.

The paper represents a still sketchy attempt to systematize the many ways in which linguistic data reflect historical and social events. Such data may substitute for documentary evidence, or confirm it, or function as an analogue (as in the case of linguistic substratum influence, which tempts us to assume an equal survival of non-linguistic features). The following patterns were illustrated by brief case histories: standard language, diglossia, language levels, stratification; diaspora, substratum, superstratum, lingua franca, diffusion, dialectology, comparative linguistics, toponyms, anthroponyms, keywords, linguistic field, words and things.

EYAMBA GEORGES BOKAMBA (Linguistics, Indiana University): A counter-example to Bach's questions. April 15, 1974.

(No abstract has been received.)

GEORGE N. CLEMENTS (Linguistics, MIT): Vowel harmony in Ewe and other African languages. April 16, 1974.

Vowel harmony systems based on the feature of tongue root advancing present an interesting problem for phonological theory. Such systems, found in many West African (and several East African) languages, are characteristically pervasive (applying to all vowels) and regular (generating a predictable set of alternations). The exception is the low central vowel a, which is normally either exempt from harmony processes, or unpredictable in its phonological behavior. In those languages where a undergoes harmony or similar assimilatory processes, its root-advanced counterpart may show up as any one of a number of vowels having no phonetic characteristic in common, including the front and back root unadvanced vowels. Each language makes an unpredictable choice.

It is proposed that the unusual phonological behavior of the low vowel a is to be explained in terms of a recent proposal that the feature 'low' is to be interpreted articulatorily as a narrowing of the lower pharynx in the region of the tongue root. If this interpretation is correct, the feature 'low' -- or more properly speaking, the feature 'constricted pharynx' -- is both articulatorily and acoustically 'antagonistic' to the feature of tongue root advancing. As a result, simultaneous positive specifications for these two features are phonetically uninterpretable. Languages with vowel harmony may be typologized according to the manner in which they avoid the production of such uninterpretable vowels in their phonologies.

Ewe is a language with eight oral vowels and several alternations involving tongue root advancing, including a very limited vowel harmony process. In this system, the unadvanced a alternates with the mid central unrounded vowel [ɜ] in root-advancing environments. It can be shown, however, that a is not a low vowel in the underlying phonological system. A number of facts support this view. A vowel system in which a is nonlow provides the optimal set of representations for the operation of the phonological rules; if a were underlyingly low, a number of rules would have to be unduly complicated with a loss of insight into the phonological processes involved. In the course of phonological derivations, therefore, no vowel segment simultaneously marked '[+low], [+advanced tongue root]' is produced. A late phonetic rule assigns the correct lowness value to a (for a fuller discussion see Clements, 'Vowel harmony in Ewe', to appear).

Twi presents a different solution to the problem of phonetically uninterpretable vowels. Certain alternations suggest that a is underlyingly low in Twi. However, an examination of published material shows that a has no advanced tongue root counterpart in the underlying phonological system. Exceptionally, a fails to undergo harmony, and prevents the 'spread' of harmony to neighboring vowels. Therefore, vowel harmony does not result in the production of the phonetically uninterpretable vowels. There is, however, a quite different rule in Twi which assimilates tongue root advancing across word boundaries. Unlike harmony, this rule is non-iterative, affecting only one syllable. Nonlow vowels become advanced tongue root when the conditions for application of this rule are satisfied, and the low vowel a is fronted to æ. This alternation is representative of a widespread manner among the languages investigated of avoiding the production of uninterpretable vowels: 'suppletive' features are introduced

to replace one or both of the antagonistic features [+low] or [+advanced tongue root]. In such cases, a is always found to alternate with a vowel which differs from it in at least one distinctive feature other than that of root advancing. In this Twi example, for instance, a differs from æ in terms of the feature of backness.

JOHN R. ROSS (Linguistics, MIT): Wording up. April 17, 1974.

(No abstract has been received.)

NELSON GOODMAN (Philosophy, Harvard University): Some questions concerning quotation, April 17, 1974 AND The status of style, April 19, 1974. Lectures cosponsored by the George A. Miller Committee, University of Illinois, and the Program in Comparative Literature.

(No abstracts have been received.)

PARTICIPANTS IN COLLOQUIUM FOR LANGUAGE PEDAGOGY

The Colloquium for Language Pedagogy is organized by the Unit for Foreign Language Study and Research as a bimonthly forum for panel discussions on general issues in the teaching of foreign languages.

On April 30, 1974, the Colloquium offered a discussion on Language acquisition: first and second. The following persons associated with linguistic studies at the University of Illinois participated in this discussion.

WILLIAM F. BREWER (Psycholinguistics)
WAYNE DICKERSON (English as a Second Language)
HOWARD MACLAY (Linguistics and Communications)
LISE MENN (Linguistics)
CHRISTINE TANZ (Psycholinguistics)
HERBERT STAHLKE (Moderator; Linguistics)

NEW PUBLICATIONS

TEJ K. BHATIA: The coexisting answering systems and the role of presuppositions, implications, and expectations in Hindi negativized yes/no questions. Papers from the 10th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society.

CHIN-CHUAN CHENG: Linguistics. Papers in contemporary American behavioral and social sciences, 191-240, ed. [in Chinese] by Charles Kao. Taipei, 1973.

HANS HENRICH HOCK: On the Indo-Iranian accusative plural of consonant stems. Journal of the American Oriental Society 94:73-95, 1974. -- On the nonautomatic relationship between Vedic ablaut and accent (To appear in Mid-America Linguistics Conference: Papers, 1973) has been accepted for distribution by ERIC.

FRED M. JENKINS (French): Review of Pierre Guiraud: *Patois et dialectes français*. Romance Philology 27:226-7, 1973. -- Review of Maurice Grevisse: *Problèmes de langage* (4^e série). Romance Philology 26:707-11, 1973.

DAVID E. JOHNSON: On the role of grammatical relations in linguistic theory. To appear in Proceedings of the 10th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society.

BRAJ B. KACHRU: Linguistics in the Midwestern region. To appear in Current trends in the language sciences. Mouton. -- Three linguistic reincarnations of a Kashmiri Pandit. *Linguistics at Illinois*, by Henry Kahane. To appear in Current trends in the language sciences. Mouton.

YAMUNA KACHRU: Theoretical linguistics and language pedagogy: the case of the South Asian languages. To appear in the Proceedings of the Conference on Language Testing and Proficiency in South Asian Languages (University of Texas at Austin).

HENRY KAHANE: (Ed.:) *Linguistics at Illinois*. To appear in Current trends in the language sciences. Mouton. -- Review of M. Sala: *Estudios sobre el Judeoespañol de Bucarest* AND *Phonétique et phonologie du Judéo-Espagnol de Bucarest*. Language 49:943-8, 1973. -- (With Renée Kahane:) *Venetian Byzantinisms*. Romance Philology 27:356-67, 1973.

CHIN-WU KIM: Gravity in Korean phonology. Language Research 9:2, December 1973. -- Models of speech production. In press.

CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH: A case of systematic avoidance of homonyms. To appear in Studies in the Linguistic Sciences 4:1. -- Vowel length in Chi-Mwi:ni -- a case study of the role of grammar in phonology. To appear in the Proceedings of the Natural Linguistics Parasession (Chicago Linguistic Society, April 18, 1974).

SANG-OAK LEE: A standard Korean reader (for Japanese), Book 2. [Text, translations, annotations, and grammar, written in Japanese.] Koma Book Trading Co., Ltd., Tokyo, 1974.

SEIICHI MAKINO (Center for Asian Studies): Contrastive semantic analysis and teaching Japanese. The Journal of the Association of Teachers of Japanese 9:21-34, 1974.

MARGIE O'BRYAN: The role of analogy in non-derived formations. To appear in Studies in the Linguistic Sciences 4:1.

IRMENGARD RAUCH (Germanic Languages and Literatures): Some North-West Germanic dental conditioners and laryngeal effect. Husbanding the golden grain: Henry W. Nordmeyer Festschrift, 255-64. -- 'Heliand': i-umlaut evidence for the original dialect position of Old Saxon, reprinted in Ler Heliand, 461-70. -- (With J. Eichhoff, ed.:) Der Heliand (Wege der Forschung, 321.) Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt, 1973.

W. KEITH RUSSELL (with Stephen P. Quigley): Syntax and the teaching of deaf children. Journal of the Illinois Speech and Hearing Association, in press.

MARIO SALTARELLI (Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese): Postulati per una teoria semantica delle proposizioni comparative. Atti del VI Convegno Internazionale della Società di Linguistica Italiana (Roma, 1972). Rome: Bulzoni, 1973. -- Reference and mood in Italian. Linguistic studies in Romance languages, ed. by Campbell, Goldin, and Wang. Georgetown University Press, Washington, D.C., 1974. -- (Co-edit.:) Diachronic studies in Romance linguistics. The Hague: Mouton, in press. -- A propositional theory of grammar. Proceedings of the 11th International Congress of Linguists. In press.

HERBERT STAHLKE: Review of Current trends in linguistics, 7: Linguistics in Sub-Saharan Africa, ed. by Thomas A. Sebeok et al. Language 50:195-205, 1974. -- Pronouns and islands in Yoruba. Studies in African Linguistics 5:2 (1974), in press. -- The development of the three-way tonal contrast in Yoruba. Proceedings of the 3rd Annual Conference on African Linguistics, ed. by E. Voeltz. Indiana University Press, in press.

MARGARET STEFFENSEN: The development of the copula in Black English. To appear in Papers from the 10th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society.

DIETER WANNER (Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese): The evolution of Romance clitic order. Linguistic studies in Romance languages, 158-77, ed. by Campbell, Goldin, and Wang. Georgetown University Press, Washington, D.C., 1974.

LADISLAV ZGUSTA: Die Rolle des Griechischen im römischen Kaiserreich. Die Sprachen des römischen Kaiserreichs, 1-92. To be published in Bonn-Köln.

PAPERS READ

PETER COLE: Hebrew tense and performative analysis. 10th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, April 1974. -- (With Yael Ziv:) Relative extraposition and the scope of definite descriptions: evidence from Hebrew and English. Ibid.

WAYNE DICKERSON (English as a Second Language): Sociolinguistics in the service of the ESL teacher. First General Session for the Chinese People's Republic Delegation visiting the Division of ESL, November 28, 1973. -- Generative phonology in the ESL classroom, part 1: Application of stress assignment rules. Division of ESL Seminar, February 14, 1974. -- Generative phonology in the ESL classroom, part 2: Application of vowel alternation rules. Division of ESL Seminar, February 28, 1974.

GEORGIA M. GREEN: Main clause phenomena in subordinate clauses. Indiana University Linguistics Club, January 1974, AND Chicago Linguistic Society, February 1974. -- The function of form and the form of function. 10th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, April 1974.

HANS HENRICH HOCK: On early apocope of *i* in Baltic and Slavic. Kentucky Foreign Language Conference, Lexington, KY., April 26, 1974.

FRED M. JENKINS (French): The vitality of contemporary French derivation. Linguistics Section, Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, Reno, Nevada, November 1973.

DAVID E. JOHNSON: On the centrality of grammatical relations. Theoretical and Computational Linguistics Group, IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, N.Y., March 12, 1974.

HENRY KAHANE: Max Reinhardt's Total Theatre. Comparative Literature Forum, University of Illinois, November 1973.

CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH: Vowel length in Chi-Mwi:ni -- a case study of the role of grammar in phonology. Natural Phonology Parasession, 10th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, April 18, 1974.

IRMENGARD RAUCH (Germanic Languages and Literatures): Predictive phonology: New High German syllable-final stops. 19th Annual Conference on Linguistics, International Linguistic Association, N.Y., March 9-10, 1974.

W. KEITH RUSSELL (with Stephen P. Quigley): Syntax and the teaching of deaf children. 14th Annual Convention of the Illinois Speech and Hearing Association, March 1974.

MARIO SALTARELLI (Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese): Periphrastic causatives and functional squish. Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, San Diego, CA, December 1973. -- Theoretical implications in the development of accusativus cum infinitivo constructions. Texas Symposium on Romance Linguistics, Austin, TX, March 7, 1974.

HERBERT STAHLKE: Segmental fusion and segment sequences. Department of Linguistics, Queens College, CUNY, February 15, 1974. -- Serial verbs as adverbs. 5th Annual Conference on African Linguistics, Stanford University, March 29-31, 1974.

DIETER WANNER (Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese): Correlational paradigms in Swiss German. 19th Annual Conference on Linguistics, International Linguistic Association, New York, March 9-10, 1974.

LADISLAV ZGUSTA: The development of Greek in the first to fourth centuries A.D. Colloquium in Bonn, Germany, April 1974.

Yael Ziv: Cf. above under Peter Cole.

DEGREES GRANTED

Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following students have earned degrees from the Department of Linguistics.

M.A.

YOUNGSOON PARK CHOI: A study of Korean female speech.

GERARD M. DALGISH

FREDERIC T. DOLEZAL: On language and linguistics.

PETER J. FOX

JOHN R. HOUSTON, Jr.

JEANNE L. KRIECHBAUM: Firth's theory of meaning.

Sister JEANNE MARIE MALSTROM: The oral narrative ability of children in grades 1, 4, and 7.

DAVID PERLMAN

W. BRUCE PHILLIPS
 ROSEMARY L. WELLS
 JUDITH A. WILLIAMS
 HIROSHI YOSHIKAWA

Ph.D.

OLUSOLA AJOLORE: Learning to use Yoruba focus sentences in a multilingual setting.
 CHING-HSIANG CHEN: Interactions between aspects of noun phrase structure and restrictions on question formation in Mandarin Chinese.
 ANGELA BUSTOS KLEIMAN: A syntactic correlate of semantic and pragmatic relations: the subjunctive mood in Spanish.
 EVELYN RANSOM: A semantic and syntactic analysis of noun complement constructions in English.
 MARGARET SIEBRECHT STEFFENSEN: The acquisition of Black English.
 KARUMURI V. SUBBARAO: NP complementation in Hindi.

DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

YIWOLA AWOYALE: Yoruba nominalizations.
 GAD BEN-HORIN: Topic, focus, and topicalization rules.
 TEJ BHATIA: A syntactic and semantic description of negation in selected Indo-Aryan languages.
 JÜRGEN DÖLLEIN: On the characterization of vowel harmony systems: a developmental interpretation.
 SUSAN DONALDSON: Presuppositions and restrictive relative clauses in Hindi.
 TIMOTHY HABICK: On Grassmann's Law in Greek and Sanskrit.
 GEOFFREY HACKMAN: Tense, aspect, and presupposition in Hindi.
 JOHN HOUSTON: Persian relative clauses and their implications for linguistic universals.
 DÁVID JOHNSON: Toward a theory of relationally-based grammar.
 LISE MENN: The development of phonological rules.
 MARC ROSENBERG: Counterfactive verbs.
 W. KEITH RUSSELL: Generative theory and some phonological processes of Korean.
 BARBARA SCHWARTE: Sentence processing used by deaf children.
 HAN SOHN: A cineradiographic study of selected Korean utterances and its implications.
 ROBERTA STOCK: Verb + particle combinations.
 GREGORY THOMAS WHITE: Reconstruction of Proto-Edo.
 Yael ZIV: Functions of relative clauses in English and Hebrew.

NOTES

PETER COLE has been awarded a grant for the study of syntactic and semantic processes in Modern Hebrew by the Research Board of the University of Illinois. -- He has also been awarded a grant for research in Israel, Summer 1974, by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

GEOFFREY HACKMAN, who spent the academic year 1972-73 as an American Institute of Indian Studies Language Fellow in New Delhi, has passed the examination in Hindi with great distinction. He stood first in rank among the foreign students taking the annual examination conducted by the University of Delhi. -- He has again been accepted for the American Institute of Indian Studies Summer School in Hindi at New Delhi, for Summer 1974. Other University of Illinois students accepted for this program are HENRY DEMENT (Linguistics) and GEOFFREY G. REINHARD (Asian Studies)

HANS HENRICH HOCK has been awarded a grant for the study of Sanskrit phonology by the Research Board of the University of Illinois. -- He has been recommended for promotion to Associate Professor (effective August 1974) by Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Morton Weir.

BRAJ B. KACHRU has been appointed consultant to the Ford Foundation for Summer 1974 to compile a report on the status of the teaching of English at the university level in India, with special reference to the impact of the Central Institute of English at Hyderabad. -- He has been nominated to the Executive Committee of the Tehran Research Unit, University of Illinois. -- During the academic year 1974-75 he will be on sabbatical leave. -- He has been invited to contribute a paper on 'Linguistic schizophrenia and language census' by the Research Committee on Sociolinguistics, 8th World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, August 1974.

YAMUNA KACHRU has been awarded a research grant from the Research Board of the University of Illinois to continue her work on the syntactic and phonological features of the Dakkhini variety of Hindi.

HENRY KAHANE has served as chairman of the Committee for the Dedication of the Foreign Languages Building; cf. also p. 3 above. -- During Braj B. Kachru's 1974-75 sabbatical leave, Henry Kahane will serve as the Acting Head of the Department of Linguistics. This is thus the third time in as many years that he has returned from retirement to serve the University.

MICHAEL KENSTOWICZ has been recommended for promotion to Associate Professor (effective August 1974) by Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Morton Weir.

CHIN-W. KIM has received a grant from the Social Science Research Council for work on the genesis of tone in Middle Korean. -- He has been invited to participate in the Conference on North Korea at the University of Hawaii, June 10-15. The topic of his talk will be Language and Linguistics in North Korea. -- He has been appointed Director of the University of Illinois Tehran Research Unit in Tehran, Iran for 1974-76.

CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH has been recommended for promotion to Full Professor (effective August 1974) by Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Morton Weir. -- He has been awarded a grant by the Research Board of the University of Illinois for the study of constraints on the interaction of morphological rules.

FREDERIC K. LEHMAN (Anthropology) has received a grant from the Research Board of the University of Illinois for the study of Lushai grammar in the context of Tibeto-Burman.

JERRY MORGAN has been awarded a University of Illinois Summer Faculty Fellowship for Summer 1974. -- He also has received a grant from the Research Board of the University of Illinois to continue his research toward the development of a theory of relationally-based grammar. -- He has been recommended as a Fellow in the Center for Advanced Study of the University of Illinois for the Spring Semester 1975.

IRMENGARD RAUCH (Germanic Languages and Literatures) chaired a Linguistics section at the Kentucky Foreign Language Conference, April, 1974.

HERBERT STAHLKE served as invited discussant for the syntax section of the Symposium on Matters of Mutual Interest, 5th Annual Conference on African Linguistics, Stanford University, March 29-31, 1974. -- He has been appointed External Examiner in Yoruba to the Critical Languages Program, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. -- He has accepted an appointment in Linguistics with the Department of English, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia, effective September 1, 1974. This appointment involves development of interdisciplinary approaches to linguistic problems. The Department of Linguistics greatly regrets his decision to leave and wishes him the best success in his new environment.

LADISLAV ZGUSTA has been appointed consultant of NEH on a Greek-English dictionary project. -- He will be the Acting Head of the Department of Linguistics during Braj B. Kachru's consultant activities in India, Summer 1974. -- During the academic year 1974-75 he will represent the Department of Linguistics on the Executive Committee of the School of Humanities. -- He has been awarded a grant by the Research Board of the University of Illinois to continue his research on post-Hittite and pre-Greek Asia Minor by onomastic methods.

PAPERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The following papers of the Linguistics faculty and students at the University of Illinois are available for distribution to Departments of Linguistics, Linguistics Libraries, and other institutions devoted to linguistic research. There is no charge for this distribution. However, it is hoped that departments and institutions will reciprocate.

NOTE: For budgetary reasons and in order to ensure the widest possible circulation under the present financial circumstances, these papers will no longer be sent to individuals.

Departments, libraries, and other institutions requesting papers should note the following:

- (1) Check in the far right column those items which are desired.
- (2) Mail this order form to the following address:
 Department of Linguistics (Library)
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- (4) Since the supplies of these papers are limited, they may have run out by the time you place your order. If you do not receive a particular paper you have ordered, please assume that it is no longer available.

* * * * *

Cole, Peter. Indefiniteness and anaphoricity: the semantic base of a syntactic constraint against backward reference with indefinite antecedents.

-----. Hebrew tense and the performative analysis.

Kisseberth, Charles W., with Mohammad I. Abasheikh. On the analysis of past tense formation in Chi-Mwi:ni.

Kim, Chin-W. The making of the Korean language.

Stahlke, Herbert. On the classification of the Khoisan language.

Wanner, Dieter. The misplaced clitics of Italian.

-----. The evolution of Romance clitic order

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* * * * *

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NEWSLETTER

of

The Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign Urbana, Illinois 61801

Vol. 6, No. 1

November 1974

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Editorial board for 1974-75: Hans Henrich Hock (editor), Georgia Green and Yamuna Kachru (associate editors), Sue Dennis (typist). The Newsletter appears biannually. Comments and requests for additional copies and further issues will be welcomed.

FIELD OF CONCENTRATION IN LINGUISTICS

On November 12, 1974, the Illinois Board of Higher Education approved the Department's proposed Undergraduate Field of Concentration in Linguistics. This approval was the final administrative authorization needed to enable the Department to proceed with the necessary details for the implementation of the program. It is expected that this new program will be effective with the Fall semester, 1975.

The undergraduate program is intended to prepare students for various careers in which the scientific study of language is of significance; it is, furthermore, the basis for a continued professional training toward the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Linguistics.

The Field of Concentration requires a minimum of 44 hours including thirty hours within Linguistics and 14 cognate hours. The hours in Linguistics must include Linguistics 200, 225, 300, 301, and 302; the balance selected from among other 200 and 300 level courses. Students are expected to take two courses in each of two special areas of linguistics, such as psycholinguistics, applied linguistics, sociolinguistics, mathematical and computational linguistics, non-western language structure, and area linguistics (African, Classics, Far Eastern, Germanic, Indo-European, Romance, Semitic, Slavic, South Asian). Students should take all of their cognate hours in linguistically relevant courses in any one or more of the following departments: Anthropology, Classics, Computer Science, English, English as a Second Language, French, Germanic, Philosophy, Psychology, Slavic, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, Speech and Hearing Science, and Speech Communication.

In addition to the basic requirement of 44 hours described above, students are encouraged to undertake two years of study of a second foreign language in addition to the language used to satisfy the College foreign language requirement. This second language may be either a western or non-western language. Each student's program, including the selection of the special areas and second language credit, is to be worked out in consultation with the departmental advisor.

CHENG IN CHINA

From October 16 to November 13, 1974, CHIN-CHUAN CHENG visited the People's Republic of China as a member of the American Linguistics Delegation sponsored by the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China. This visit was one of nine exchanges of delegations agreed upon by the Committee and the National Scientific and Technical Association of the People's Republic of China. The other members of the Linguistics Delegation were Winfred P. Lehmann (Chairman of the Delegation; University of Texas), Charles Ferguson (Stanford University), Anne FitzGerald (CSCPRC), Victoria Fromkin (UCLA), William Labov (University of Pennsylvania), Anatole Lyovin (University of Hawaii), John Lum (National Institute of Education), Frederick Mote (Princeton University), Jerry Norman (University of Washington), Howard Sollenberger (Foreign Service Institute), and James Wrenn (Brown University).

The delegation visited Peking, Linxian, Zhengzhou, Xi'an, Yan'an, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Suzhou, and Canton. The members of the Delegation held conferences with Chinese linguists and language teachers and visited classes in universities, middle, and elementary schools. Following are some of Cheng's observations.

(1) Under the motto 'Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor', all students go to factories and communes for a couple of months per year for work and study.

(2) The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has revived interest in and greatly aided the study of Classical Chinese.

(3) Generally speaking, linguistics is not taught as an independent subject; it is integrated into other courses (such as Classical Chinese or dialect surveys) where linguistics is relevant.

(4) A draft list of about a hundred simplified Chinese characters will be published next year by the Committee on Language Reform. Also as of next year, publications in foreign languages will use only the Pinyin (rather than the Wade-Giles) system of Romanization.

(5) After a year's training at the university, English majors speak English very well, with a British accent.

SPECIAL LINGUISTICS COURSES TO BE OFFERED SPRING 1975

In the Spring semester of 1975, the Department of Linguistics will be offering the following special courses.

Linguistics 199A: Language and cinema. (Tu Th 3-5; Leskosky)

Linguistics 303B: Bantu linguistic structures. (To be arranged; Kisseberth/Bokamba)

Linguistics 303C: Akkadian grammar. (To be arranged; Kang)

Linguistics 304A: Amharic. (To be arranged; Staff)

Linguistics 304C: Sanskrit language, linguistics, and literature. (To be arranged; Hock/Pandharipande)

LINGUISTICS SEMINAR AND LINGUISTIC CLUB

The LINGUISTICS SEMINAR offers a weekly forum for papers presented by graduate students and faculty. It meets Thursdays at 4:00 p.m. Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following papers have been read. (Inquiries about and requests for available copies of these papers should be directed to the authors.)

MARC ROSENBERG (Linguistics): Why negation would wreak havoc with counterfactive verbs, if there were any. September 12, 1974.

It is claimed that there are no paradigm counterfactive verbs in English, i.e. verbs that work exactly opposite to discover or know. This is because such verbs would entail confusing and opposite negation patterns, a situation a language couldn't tolerate. Ambiguities involving both factives and counterfactives were discussed.

Yael Ziv (Linguistics): IF sentences and restrictive relatives: functional similarity. September 19, 1974.

It is suggested that the structures under investigation are functionally rather than derivationally related. It is shown that the 'common underlying structure' approach does not adequately characterize the nature of the affinity between the relevant structures. In this context the functional difference between extraposed and non-extraposed restrictive relative clauses on generics is investigated.

MARGIE O'BRYAN (Linguistics): Analogical extension of palatalization in Zulu. October 3, 1974.

In Zulu, there is a process of palatalization of bilabial stops before the passive suffix -w- which applies not only when the bilabial is contiguous to the -w-, but also when the two are separated by the occurrence of other suffixes. This situation appears to be the result of simple analogical extension, causing what was originally a purely phonetic process to become what seems at first glance to be a totally morphologically conditioned process. Further investigation reveals, however, that the process has not become entirely morphological and that, although it has indeed undergone an analogical extension, the type of analogy is of an interesting and different sort from that usually described and is motivated by the basic nature of Zulu morphology.

LADISLAV ZGUSTA (Linguistics): 'Miss-Cellany': Chomsky's mentalism, pragmatics, and non-generative semantic change. October 10, 1974.

Three areas relevant in American generative linguistics are examined in light of the work of German scholars whose influence has not yet been felt in the United States. Onslaughts against Chomsky's mentalism and against the pragmatics sketched out by Ross in 'On declarative sentences' are outlined and discussed.

GERRY DALGISH (Linguistics): Arguments for a unified treatment of y-initial and vowel-initial roots in Olutsootso. October 17, 1974

Certain classes of Olutsootso roots are historically descended from forms with similar root-initial segments. Synchronically, these roots

have become superficially and underlyingly different. However, when prefixed by a nasal, the two types of roots still surface with identical alternants. It is claimed that an abstract phonological analysis entailing the synchronic insertion of y for vowel-initial roots is justified by a number of considerations and facts and that the result is a unified treatment for y-initial and vowel-initial roots.

HANS HENRICH HOCK (Linguistics): Morphophonemic metrics in Rig-Veda?
A question of linguistics AND philology. October 31, 1974.

Metrical evidence shows that in many cases morphemes (usually) containing y or v in the environment C(C)___V must be scanned with (syllabic) i or u; similarly, in many cases morphemes (usually) containing i(y) or u(v) in C___V must be scanned with (nonsyllabic) y or v. The traditional, philological explanation is that these metrical vacillations reflect vacillations in the actual ('surface') pronunciation, due to a coexistence of archaistic and current linguistic forms and norms in the repertoire of the poets, a coexistence utilizable for metrical purposes. In a 1972 paper, Kiparsky proposed an alternative explanation, namely that the vacillations are due to the fact that the poets could, in their metrical scansion, make reference both to surface forms (such as C*Ci(y)V*) and to derivationally earlier, 'morphophonemic' forms (such as /CCyV/). Such 'morphophonemic' scansion is possible only when they are the result of disregarding 'purely phonologically conditioned rules'. (That is, the occurrence of 'syllabic' or 'nonsyllabic' scansion should be determined only by purely phonological or metrical, but not by morphological and/or lexical factors.) In this paper it is shown that a closer philological examination of the evidence indicates that the occurrence of 'syllabic' or 'nonsyllabic' scansion is, in fact, to a large degree determined by morphological and/or lexical factors, suggesting that the rules involved are not purely phonologically conditioned. It is suggested that the traditional view is probably more correct, that the vacillations in question are surface vacillations in a language very much in flux, with incipient or incompletely carried out analogical generalizations, leading to optional, minor, largely morphologically and lexically conditioned rules. The dialect of Rig-Veda thus, unlike the later, Classical Sanskrit which shows few vacillations of this sort, is very much a **living**, dynamic, developing dialect.

JAMES J. HESSINGER (Classics): The prepositions of Ancient Greek: an inquiry into the semantics of space. November 14, 1974.

This paper presents the tale of a naive and unsuspecting classicist who, seduced by the seemingly finite and manageable task of describing the meanings of the fifteen "true" prepositions of Greek, finds himself drawn by degrees further into the labyrinth of linguistic theory. The main object of the paper is to describe the distinctive features which are his primary recourse in making his escape from the maze in which the complexities of Greek grammar have so cunningly trapped him. These five features, defining the elements of spatial orientation only get him half way out of the labyrinth, however. The further assistance of Case Grammar and Generative Semantics is required to complete his return to the light of day. The prepositions discussed are:

<u>epi</u> 'on'	<u>para</u> 'beside'	<u>ana</u> 'up'	<u>en</u> 'in'	<u>meta</u> 'with'
<u>hujo</u> 'under'	<u>pro</u> 'before'	<u>kata</u> 'down/along'	<u>ek</u> 'out'	<u>sun</u> 'with'
<u>apo</u> 'from'	<u>peri</u> 'around'	<u>dia</u> 'through'		

LEE BECKER (Slavic): A rule inversion in Polish. November 21, 1974.

Alternations that arose as a result of an historical dispalatalization have for centuries been generated by a fronting rule in synchronic grammar.

The LINGUISTICS CLUB serves as a forum to which established scholars are invited. It ordinarily meets once a month (usually the first Monday of each month). Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following paper has been presented. (Inquiries about and requests for available copies should be directed to the author.)

ADAM MAKKAI (Linguistics; University of Illinois at Chicago Circle): Idiomatcity. October 14, 1974. (This talk was co-sponsored by the Unit for Foreign Language Study and Research and by the Institute of Communications Research.)

(No abstract has been received.)

SOUTH ASIAN LANGUAGE ANALYSIS GROUP

The SOUTH ASIAN LANGUAGE ANALYSIS GROUP presents a forum for the presentation of papers on South Asian language, linguistics, and literature. It generally meets once a month. Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following papers have been presented. (Inquiries about and requests for available copies of these papers should be directed to the authors.)

BRAJ B. KACHRU (Linguistics): Literature in a bicultural context: some dimensions of Kashmiri literature. May 30, 1974.

The Kashmiri [kə:ʃur] literature is a minority literature which has grown in a bicultural context under various multilinguistic influences (e.g. Sanskrit, Persian, English). This paper focuses on the manifestations of these cultural and linguistic characteristics and relates these to various periods, themes, and literary forms in Kashmiri literature (e.g. the Shaivite, the Bhakti, the Sufi, the lo:ls, and the vatsan). It is claimed that there are two approaches to the study of kə:ʃur literature. First, to view it as a part of the literary tradition of the Indian sub-continent. Second, to treat it as a unique body of writing, emphasizing the Kashmiriness of its linguistic and thematic aspects. It is the second approach that is adopted in this paper.

The bicultural context of Kashmir has resulted in a two-faced (Persianized and Sanskritized) literary and linguistic identity of this minority literature. However, there is also a parallel important process which may be termed the 'process of fusion'. This study presents a classificatory (thematic) and descriptive (linguistic) framework for separating the various identities of kə:ʃur literature.

HANS HENRICH HOCK (Linguistics): Substratum influence on Rig-Vedic Sanskrit? November 11, 1974.

A number of allegedly non-Indo-European traits of Sanskrit, such as certain vocabulary items, the contrast between retroflex and dental consonants, the use of (past) participles and of absolutives as finite verbs, a pervasive 'nominal style' with a high degree of nominal compounding in late and post-Vedic Sanskrit, the pervasive SOV structure, and the use of the quotative particle iti have frequently been alleged to be the result of (Dravidian and/or Munda) substratum influence. In this paper it is shown that some of these features cannot possibly be due to such substratum influence (cf. the use of (past) participles for finite verbs), others find their natural and only plausible explanation as genre-bound innovations in certain literary contexts where Dravidian or Munda influence is highly unlikely (cf. nominal style, compounding, use of absolutives), yet others can be explained internally, without any need for outside influence (retroflexion, the use of iti), while the SOV word order is no doubt inherited from Proto-Indo-European. Most importantly, at the earliest, Rig-Vedic stage of Sanskrit (which already offers retroflex beside dental consonants, the use of quotative iti, and SOV order) no cogent Dravidian etymologies can be found for any of the allegedly non-Indo-European vocabulary, a fact which makes it extremely unlikely that Dravidian influence was strong enough (if it existed at all) to bring about the structural changes under examination. This is significant, since the retroflex/dental contrast can, if it is borrowed at all, be explained only as the result of a Dravidian, not of a Munda substratum. It is therefore concluded that the likelihood is very small indeed that any of the structural changes under discussion is the result of a Dravidian or Munda substratum and that, rather, especially considering the strong cultural influence of Indo-Aryan society on the non-Indo-Aryans, linguists should seriously consider the possibility of a similar linguistic influence of Indo-Aryan on the non-Indo-Aryan languages and dialects of South Asian as an explanation for (some of) the striking structural similarities.

NISSIM EZEKIEL (English and American Literature, University of Bombay; Member, Executive Committee of International PEN; Editor, The Indian PEN): Contemporary Indian poetry in English: readings from his own, recent poetry. November 15, 1974. (This lecture was cosponsored by the Center for Asian Studies and the Program in Comparative Literature.)

PARTICIPANTS IN SEMINAR SERIES IN SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

The Seminar Series in Second Language Acquisition is organized by the Unit for Foreign Language Study and Research as a monthly forum for panel discussions on issues in the teaching and learning of foreign languages. Faculty members participated in the following seminars:

September 10, 1974: What can the linguist offer the foreign language teacher?

WAYNE DICKERSON (English as a Second Language and Linguistics)

JAMES HESSINGER (Classics)

JAMES MARCHAND (Moderator; Germanic Languages and Literatures and Linguistics)

MARIO SALTARELLI (Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, and Linguistics)
ROBERTA STOCK (Linguistics, Language Laboratory)

October 9, 1974: Relationships between first language learning and second language acquisition.

WILLIAM BREWER (Psychology and Communications Research)
HOWARD MACLAY (Moderator; Communications Research and Linguistics)

October 29, 1974: Perceptual processes in language learning.

JAMES MARCHAND (Germanic Languages and Literature, and Linguistics)

November 13, 1974: Sequence in language learning.

EYAMBA BOKAMBA (Linguistics)
RASIO DUNATOV (Slavic Languages and Literatures, and Linguistics)
HANS HENRICH HOCK (Moderator; Linguistics)
YAMUNA KACHRU (Linguistics and English as a Second Language)
S.N. SRIDHAR (Linguistics)

NEW PUBLICATIONS

An asterisk (*) preceding a name indicates a contributor to Studies in the Linguistic Sciences 4:1, a plus sign (+), a contributor to Studies in the Linguistic Sciences 4:2. For complete titles of their papers, cf. p. 13 and 14 below.

MOHAMMAD IMAM ABASHEIKH: (Cf. below under Kisseberth)

ELMER H. ANTONSEN (Germanic): The graphemic system of the older runes. Penzl Festschrift, in press.

*YIWOLA AWOYALE

+JOHN B. BARNITZ

+MARILYN BEREITER

+TEJ K. BHATIA: On the scope of negation in Hindi. To appear in Proceedings of the First Meeting of the Linguistic Association of Canada and the United States (LACUS). -- Some recent pedagogical grammars of Hindi: an evaluation. To appear in Proceedings of the World Hindi Conference (Nagpur, India, December 1974).

EYAMBA G. BOKAMBA: A counter example to Bach's 'Questions'. Proceedings of the 5th Annual Conference on African Linguistics. (Studies in African Linguistics, Supplement 5, pp. 49-66.) 1974 -- Observations on the immediate dominance constraint. To appear in Studies in African Linguistics.

LAWRENCE BOUTON (English as a Second Language): Meeting the needs of children with diverse linguistic and ethnic backgrounds. To appear in Foreign Language Annals, vol. 8. -- The problem of equivalence in contrastive analysis. To appear in IRAL (1976, no. 4).

+RODOLFO CERRON-PALOMINO

CHIN-CHUAN CHENG: Numeration in Chinese. [Written in Chinese.] Zhongguo Xiangzheng 9:31, 1974.

PETER COLE: Hebrew tense and the performative analysis. Papers from the 10th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, 1974. -- (With Yael Ziv:) Relative extraposition and the scope of definite descriptions in Hebrew and English. Ibid., 1974. -- On the relative power of global and index grammar: the Lakoff-Baker-Brame controversy. Foundations of Language 11:543-50, 1974. -- Backward pronominalization and analogy. Linguistic Inquiry 5:425-43, 1974.

+GERRY DALGISH

+KAREN DUDAS

GEORGIA M. GREEN: Semantic and syntactic regularity. Indiana University Press, 1974.

*JOHN R. HOUSTON, Jr.

*DAVID E. JOHNSON

BRAJ B. KACHRU: Kashmiri. Indian linguistics, ed. by Bh. Krishnamurti. National Book Trust, India, in press.

YAMUNA KACHRU: On the semantics of the causative construction in Hindi-Urdu. To appear in The grammar of the causative constructions, ed. by M. Shibatani. Academy Press.

HENRY KAHANE: (With Renée Kahane:) Abendland und Byzanz: Sprache (ctd.). Reallexikon der Byzantinistik 1:417-576. Amsterdam. -- Review of J. Rey-Debove: Etude linguistique et sémiotique des dictionnaires français contemporains (The Hague, 1971), Lingua 33:77-82. -- Review of P. Seaman: Modern Greek and American English in contact (The Hague, 1972), Kratylos 17:169-72.

*MICHAEL KENSTOWICZ

*+CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH and MOHAMMAD IMAM ABASHEIKH

FREDERIC K. LEHMAN (Anthropology): Review of P.K. Benedict: Sino-Tibetan, Language, in press.

*RICHARD J. LESKOSKY

SEIICHI MAKINO (Center for Asian Studies): Is there psych movement in Japanese? Gengo Kenkyu (Journal of the Linguistic Society of Japan) 64:44-64. -- Seisei imiron ni tsuite [On generative semantics]. Gengo 3:9:21-8. -- (With G. Itasaka and K. Yamashita:) Modern Japanese: an advanced reader. 2 vols. [Grammatical annotations.] Tokyo: Kodansha International, 1974.

*LISE MENN

*+MARGIE O'BRYAN

+FARID M. ONN

DAVID L. PETERSEN (Religious Studies and Linguistics): Zerubbabel and Jerusalem Temple reconstruction. CBQ 36:366-71, 1974.

*MARC ROSENBERG

MARIO SALTARELLI (Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese): Leveling of paradigms in Chicano Spanish. Proceedings of the Colloquium on Hispanic Linguistics. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press, in press. -- A Latin conspiracy. Festschrift for A.A. Hill, ed. by Jazayery, Polome, Winter. Lisse (The Netherlands): Peter de Ridder Press, in press. -- Theoretical implications in the development of accusativus cum infinitivo constructions. Proceedings of the Texas Symposium on Romance Linguistics, in press. -- The Marsian verb paradigm. Festschrift for Robert A. Hall, Jr., ed. by Pulgram, DiPietro, Cartledge, and Feldman, in press.

*BARBARA SCHWARTE

+HAN SOHN

GIRDHARI LAL TIKKU (Comparative Literature and Linguistics): Seven entries contributed to A concise encyclopedia of the Middle East, ed. by Mehdi Heravi. Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, 1973.

LADISLAV ZGUSTA: Quomodo superficiei grammaticae nexus sensusque profundior in Jespersenii syntaxi analytica dicta tractentur. To appear in Festschrift H. Penzl, -- Some observations on Jespersen's Analytic syntax. To appear in Forum 1. -- Introduction to the Italian-English dictionary by F. Passerini-Tori. To appear in Edizioni Paravia, Torino.

Yael Ziv: (Cf. above under Cole).

PAPERS READ

ELMER ANTONSEN (Germanic): The older runic inscriptions: facts and fables from a linguistic point of view. Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft, University of Illinois, November 7, 1974.

MILTON M. AZEVEDO (Spanish, Italian, Portuguese): On passive-like sentences in Portuguese. Forum Romanicum, University of Illinois, November 25, 1974.

TEJ K. BHATIA: On the scope of negation in Hindi. First Meeting of the Linguistic Association of Canada and the United States (LACUS), Chicago, August 18-21, 1974.

EYAMBA G. BOKAMBA: Historical linguistics and sociological variables: the case of Lingala. African Studies Lunch Talk Series, University of Illinois, November 6, 1974.

HANS HENRICH HOCK: Substratum influence on (Rig-Vedic) Sanskrit? Mid-America Linguistics Conference, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, October 19, 1974.

BRAJ B. KACHRU: Literature in a bicultural context: some dimensions of Kashmiri literature. Department of South Asian Studies, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, June 4, 1974. -- General linguistics and the study of literature. Postgraduate Linguistics Group in English, Kashmir University, Srinagar, July 20, 1974. -- Applied linguistics and English curriculum.

English Association, Loyola College, Madras, August 1, 1974. -- Linguistics and second language teaching. Maharashtra State Institute of English, Bombay, August 7, 1974. -- Linguistic schizophrenia and language census: a note on the Indian situation. Research Committee on Sociolinguistics, 8th World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, August 24, 1974.

CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH: Interactions between phonological and morphological rules in Chi-Mwi:ni. University of Toronto, October 24, 1974. -- One rule or two? -- High vowel deletion in Chi-Mwi:ni. McGill University, October 25, 1974.

FREDERIC K. LEHMAN (Anthropology): Aspects of a formal theory of noun classifiers. 7th Annual Conference on Sino-Tibetan Linguistics, October, 1974.

SEIICHI MAKINO (Center for Asian Studies): Reconsideration of the Japanese case marker ga. Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast, East Asian Linguistics Section, San Diego, June 15, 1974.

MARIO SALTARELLI (Spanish, Italian, Portuguese): Leveling of paradigms in Chicano Spanish. Colloquium on Hispanic Linguistics, Amherst, Mass., July, 1974.

AHMAD H. SIDDIQUI: Hybridization in Hindi-Urdu: a study in style range. Annual Convention of ACTUAL, Denver, Colorado, November 29-30, 1974.

S.N. SRIDHAR: (With RAJESHWARI PANDHARIPANDE:) A new look at the theory of suggestion. Comparative Literature Symposium, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, October 12, 1974. -- Aryanization of Kannada: a study of Hindi-Urdu borrowings into Kannada. Seminar on Linguistic Borrowing, ACTUAL, Denver, Colorado, November 30, 1974.

GIRDHARI LAL TIKKU (Comparative Literature and Linguistics): Notes on the theme of alienation in Persian literature. Middle Eastern Studies Association Symposium on Literature and Society in Iran, November 7, 1974.

Yael ZIV: On the relation between 'if' sentences and restrictive relatives with generic heads. Summer Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, July, 1974.

DEGREES GRANTED

Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following students have earned degrees from the Department of Linguistics.

M.A.

JAMES O. YIWOLA AWOYALE

Ph.D.

JAMES O. YIWOLA AWOYALE: Studies in the syntax and semantics of Yoruba nominalizations.

DAVID E. JOHNSON: Toward a theory of relationally-based grammar.

LINDA J. THAYER: A reconstructed history of the Chari languages -- comparative Bongo-Bagirmi-Sara segmental phonology, with evidence from Arabic loanwords.

DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

- GAD BEN-HORIN: Topic, focus, and topicalization rules.
- TEJ K. BHATIA: A syntactic and semantic description of negation in selected Indo-Aryan languages.
- RODOLFO CERRON-PALOMINO: Towards a poly-dialectal phonology of Wanka-Quechua.
- GERARD M. DALGISH: The morphophonemics of Olutsootso.
- JURGEN DOLLEIN: On the characterization of vowel harmony systems: a developmental interpretation.
- SUSAN DONALDSON: Presuppositions and restrictive relative clauses in Hindi.
- TIMOTHY HABICK: On Grassmann's Law in Greek and Sanskrit.
- GEOFFREY HACKMAN: Tense, aspect, and presupposition in Hindi.
- JOHN HOUSTON: Persian relative clauses and their implications for linguistic universals.
- LISE MENN: The development of phonological rules.
- MARC ROSENBERG: Counterfactive verbs.
- W. KEITH RUSSELL: Generative theory and some phonological processes of Korean.
- BARBARA SCHWARTE: Sentence processing used by deaf children.
- HAN SOHN: A cineradiographic study of selected Korean utterances and its implications.
- ROBERTA STOCK: Verb + particle combinations.
- GREGORY THOMAS WHITE: Reconstruction of Proto-Edo.
- Yael ZIV: Functions of relative clauses in English and Hebrew.

NOTES

TEJ K. BHATIA was appointed and served as Lecturer in Hindi at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Summer 1974.

EYAMBA G. BOKAMBA has been awarded a grant jointly from the School of Humanities, the Center for African Studies, and the Afro-American Academic Program for the preparation of supplementary teaching materials for Elementary Swahili, to be used on PLATO.

CHIN-CHUAN CHENG visited the People's Republic of China, October 16 to November 13, 1974, as a member of the American Linguistics Delegation. (Cf. also CHENG IN CHINA, p. 3 above.)

GEOFFREY HACKMAN, who was a participant in the American Institute of Indian Studies Summer Language Program in India stood first in the all-University examination given by Delhi University.

HANS HENRICH HOCK chaired a session at the Mid-America Linguistics Conference, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, October 18, 1974. -- He has been awarded a grant from the American Philosophical Society to supplement his 1974/75 grant from the University of Illinois Research Board for work on Sanskrit phonology and morphology.

HENRY KAHANE has been listed in Outstanding Educators of America.

FREDERIC K. LEHMAN (Anthropology and Linguistics) will be teaching, together with LaRaw Maran, a University of Illinois Ph.D. in Linguistics, a seminar on Burmese syntax at Indiana University, Spring 1975.

MARIO SALTARELLI (Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Linguistics) has been granted an Undergraduate Instructional Award, Summer 1974. -- The Research Board of the University of Illinois has awarded him with a research grant for Summer 1974 and with two grants for the academic year 1974/75, one for work on Emigrant Languages in America, the other for research on a chapter on Transformational Grammar for Current trends in Romance Linguistics, ed. by R. Posner and J. Green.

LADISLAV ZGUSTA has been appointed a Member of the University of Illinois Center for Advanced Study. Membership in the Center is the highest honor bestowed by the University upon its faculty members; he has also been invited as a Ford Foundation Visiting Professor to hold a three week workshop on lexicography at the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, India, during the Summer, 1975.

STUDIES IN THE LINGUISTIC SCIENCES

Volume 4, Number 1

The seventh issue of the working paper series published by the Department of Linguistics has appeared. This volume is edited by Charles W. Kisseberth. It contains the following papers.

Yiwola Awoyale: Yoruba gerundive structures and the notion of 'target structures'

John R. Houston, Jr.: Dari relative clauses

David E. Johnson: Adjective flipping and the notion of target structure

Michael Kenstowicz: Inflectional accent of the Serbo-Croatian noun.

Charles W. Kisseberth and Mohammad Imam Abasheikh: A case of systematic avoidance of homonyms

Richard J. Leskosky: Not your usual use of you

Lise Menn: Assertions not made by the main clause of a sentence.

Margie O'Bryan: The role of analogy in non-derived formations in Zulu.

Marc Rosenberg: Another pretend paper.

Barbara Schwarte: Intuitions of grammaticality and the 'law of contrast': a pilot study

Volume 4, Number 2

The eighth issue of the working paper series published by the Department of Linguistics is about to appear. This volume, Papers on phonetics and phonology, is edited by Chin-W. Kim and Charles W. Kisseberth. It contains the following papers.

John G. Barnitz: Bloom-P-field, Chom-P-sky, and phonetic epen-T-thesis.

Marilyn Bereiter: A study of duration in speech production.

Tej K. Bhatia: A study of aspirated consonants as spoken and recognized by Hindi speakers.

Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino: Grammatically conditioned changes in Wanka-Quechua.

Gerry Dalgish: Arguments for a unified treatment of y-initial and vowel-initial roots in Olutsootso.

Karen Dudas: A case of functional phonological opacity: Javanese relative formations.

Charles W. Kisseberth and Mohammad Imam Abasheikh: On the interaction of phonology and morphology: a Chi-Mwi:ni example.

Margie O'Bryan: Opacity and rule loss.

Farid M. Onn: Speech chain as an analysis-by-synthesis model: a review.

Han Sohn: Phonetic research at the University of Illinois.

Back issues

Back issues of the following numbers of Studies in the Linguistic Sciences are still available.

Volume 1, Number 1 (papers of general interest)

Volume 2, Number 2 (Studies in Baltic linguistics)

Volume 3, Number 1 (papers in general linguistics)

Volume 3, Number 2 (Papers on South Asian linguistics)

No back issues are available for Volume 1, Number 2 (Papers on Hindi syntax) and Volume 2, Number 1 (Papers on syntax and semantics). A reissue of Volume 1:2 is under consideration.

STUDIES IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

The Unit for Foreign Language Study and Research is in the process of initiating a working paper series entitled Studies in Language Learning. The first issue, on culture in language learning, is being planned for the Spring Semester 1975. The editorial board consists of Braj B. Kachru (Linguistics; Editor) and the following Coeditors: Hans Henrich Hock (Linguistics), Bruce Mainous (French and Unit for Foreign Language Study and Research), Seiichi Makino (Center for Asian Studies), and James Marchand (Germanic). There will also be a panel of editorial consultants. For further information, contact Bruce Mainous, Director; Unit for Foreign Language Study and Research, G70 Foreign Languages Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, 61801.

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NEWSLETTER

of

The Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign Urbana, Illinois 61801

Vol. 6, No. 2

April 1975

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

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Editorial board for 1974-75: Hans Henrich Hock (editor), Georgia Green and Yamuna Kachru (associate editors), Sue Dennis (typist). The Newsletter appears biannually. Comments and requests for additional copies and further issues will be welcomed.

Conference announcement:

DIMENSIONS OF BILINGUALISM: THEORY AND CASE STUDIES

May 8 - 9, 1975

General Lounge, Illini Union
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Thursday, 2-5 p.m.:

THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Ladislav Zgusta (U. of Illinois, Urbana): Bilingualism in the Roman Empire.

Henry Kahane (U. of Illinois, Urbana): Lingua Franca: the contact vernacular as a second language.

CASE STUDIES OF BILINGUAL SOCIETIES: THE UNITED STATES

Mario Saltarelli (U. of Illinois, Urbana): Three generations of Olivo Atilano.

Rudolph C. Troike (Center for Applied Linguistics): Spanish speakers of the Southwest.

Hugh Matthews (MIT): Some implications of syntax acquisition among bilingual children at Crow Agency.

Thursday, 8 p.m.:

PUBLIC LECTURE

Joshua Fishman (Yeshiva U.): Bilingualism today and tomorrow.

Friday, 9-12 a.m.:

CASE STUDIES OF BILINGUAL SOCIETIES: ASIA AND AFRICA

Chin-chuan Cheng (U. of Illinois, Urbana): Bilingualism in the People's Republic of China.

Braj B. Kachru (U. of Illinois, Urbana): Linguistic mosaic of India: language dependency and language change.

Charles Bird (Indiana U.): Multilingualism in West Africa.

Eyamba Bokamba (U. of Illinois, Urbana): The impact of bilingualism on linguistic structures: the case of Central Africa.

Friday, 1:30-2:30 p.m.:

PUBLIC LECTURE

Charles Osgood (U. of Illinois, Urbana): Probing subjective culture.

Friday, 3-5 p.m.:

LINGUISTICS IN BILINGUALISM

Rocky Miranda (U. of Minnesota): Bilingualism and language change.

Valerie Makkai (U. of Illinois, Chicago Circle): Bilingual phonology: systematic or autonomous?

Charles W. Kisseberth (U. of Illinois, Urbana): The integration of Somali and Arabic elements into Chi-Mwi:ni grammatical structure.

This Conference represents the inauguration of the Division of Applied Linguistics of the Department of Linguistics (cf. below). The Conference is sponsored by the School of Humanities, the Center for International Comparative Studies, the University Committee on Bilingualism, and the Department of Linguistics.

For further information contact: Department of Linguistics
4088 Foreign Languages Building
University of Illinois
Urbana, IL 61801
Phone: (217) 333-3563

DIVISION OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS

With the approval of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the Department of Linguistics has formed a Division of Applied Linguistics. The Division will be primarily research oriented and will focus on such fields as literacy, bilingualism, speech pathology, first and second language acquisition, language pedagogy, stylistics, lexicography, computational and mathematical linguistics, sociolinguistics, and psycholinguistics. The Division will have an Advisory Committee and will function as an integral part of the Department. Scholars will be invited to join various research groups formed by the Division. At present the plan is to have four such groups: lexicography, linguistics and language pedagogy, sociolinguistics, and psycholinguistics. The Division will provide the facilities for specialization in these areas at the Master's and doctoral level in linguistics.

For further information write to:

Division of Applied Linguistics
Department of Linguistics
4088 Foreign Languages Building
University of Illinois
Urbana, IL 61801

1975 SUMMER COURSES IN LINGUISTICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

- Linguistics 300: Introduction to linguistics. 10:00 a.m., G52 FLB. (Eyamba G. Bokamba)
- Linguistics 301: Introduction to general phonetics. 9:00 a.m., G52 FLB. (Chin-chuan Cheng)
- Linguistics 302: Comparative linguistics. 11:00 a.m., G52 FLB. (Margie O'Bryan)
- Linguistics 389: Linguistics in language learning, II. 10:00 a.m., 1136 FLB. (Thomas Buckingham)
- Linguistics 401: Syntax. 11:00 a.m., 1140 FLB. (Charles W. Kisseberth)
- Linguistics 402: Phonology. 9:00 a.m., G52 FLB. (Michael Kenstowicz)
- Linguistics 403A: Seminar in linguistic analysis [Sociolinguistics]. 9:00 a.m., 1140 FLB. (Braj B. Kachru)
- Linguistics 419: Contrastive analysis. 9:00 a.m., 1136 FLB, (Herbert Stahlke)
- Linguistics 490: Special topics in linguistics. By arrangement. (Staff)
- Linguistics 499: Thesis research. By arrangement. (Staff).

LINGUISTICS SEMINAR AND LINGUISTICS CLUB

The LINGUISTICS SEMINAR offers a weekly forum for papers presented by graduate students and faculty. It meets Thursdays at 4:00 p.m. Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following papers have been read. (Inquiries about and requests for available copies of these papers should be directed to the authors.)

ELMER H. ANTONSEN (Germanic Languages and Literatures): Generative grammar, autonomous phonemics, and German suprasegmentals. December 5, 1974.

Rules for the generation of German stress formulated by Bierwisch and Kiparsky ignore the generation of intonation contours, which is essential for a complete derivation of suprasegmentals. Such generation must proceed directly from the underlying rather than the surface sentence. Further, the point is made that generativists have been overly concerned with the speaker and have neglected the hearer in rejecting the autonomous phoneme.

CHIN-CHUAN CHENG: The teaching of English in the People's Republic of China. January 30, 1975.

From October 16 to November 13, 1974, C.C. Cheng visited the People's Republic of China as a member of the American Linguistics Delegation. This paper reports on his observations concerning the approaches used by Chinese linguists and language teachers in such areas as motivation and instructional

methodology for teaching English as a foreign language. English is by far the most widely taught foreign language in China. The pronunciation is based on that of British English. The teaching content is China-oriented, and therefore students are better prepared to discuss Chinese revolution and construction than to comment on life in the English speaking countries. The delegates were impressed by the students' proficiency, especially by the excellent quality of their pronunciation.

JAMES MARCHAND (Germanic Languages and Literatures): Classical phonetics and phonemics: defense and illustration. February 6, 1975.

This paper presents an attempt at the development of a strategy of a phonological description based on techniques used in the development of axiomatic systems (e.g., in mathematics), and an illustration of the use of the phonemic principle in historical linguistics.

RASIO DUNATOV (Slavic Languages and Literature): Bernard Bloch's postulates for the science of linguistics. February 20, 1975.

Bloch's unpublished postulates are an attempt at improving on Bloomfield's postulates of 1926 and their subsequent modification by Bloomfield's students and followers, especially Swadesh, Twaddell and Hockett.

WILLARD ZEMLIN (Speech and Hearing Science): The morphological variability of the speech mechanism. February 27, 1975.

The ultimate distribution of muscle and other tissues in the head, neck, and thorax is a consequence of splitting, migration, degeneration, and fusion of somatomeric and branchiomeric muscle primordia. These phenomena are not completely predictable and orderly and can result in observable structural variability which may account for individual differences in the function of certain structures comprising the speech mechanism.

KLAUS WITZ (Mathematics): The origin of word order in Laura. March 6, 1975.

On the basis of analysis of videotapes it is shown that in Laura, a 2 year old girl, word order is produced in at least 3 different regions of the total functioning system that results in verbal output. It is suggested that red, green, and purple nodes be used in the derivations structures to account for the phrases produced.

HANS HENRICH HOCK: C-C-C-Clusters in Sanskrit. March 13, 1975.

This paper examines the type of phonological rules needed to account for the different behavior of Sanskrit stop + sibilant + stop clusters exemplified by /a-bhag-s-ta/ → abhak-ta, /a(n)-ghas-ta/ → a-g-dha (with loss of -s-) vs. /akṣ-ta/ → aṣ-ṭa (with (apparent) loss of the first stop). It is argued that to account for this difference it is necessary to make reference to the concept of global rules and it is shown that this concept is employed also, though somewhat differently, by Pāṇini. The present analysis is compared to, and defended against, a recently published different analysis by Zwicky which claims that a single rule suffices to

account for both of the two different sets of forms. The concept 'global rule' is defended against Kiparsky's (1973) proposal to abandon it in favor of the notion 'derived input'.

PETER COLE, WAYNE HARBERT (Germanic Languages and Literatures), SACHIKO HASHIMOTO, CECIL NELSON, DIANE V. SMIETANA, and S.N. SRIDHAR: Cross-linguistic evidence for an analysis of island constraints in terms of NP accessibility. April 3, 1975.

Evidence is presented that Island Constraints should be analyzed in terms of NP Accessibility rather than in terms of constraints on particular transformational processes such as movement or deletion.

GEORGIA M. GREEN: Nonsense and reference: or the conversational use of proverbs. April 10, 1975.

This paper examines the conversational use of fixed sentence-forms as in conversations (1) and (2).

- 1a. A: I saw C with D last night. Can you imagine anyone wanting to go out with someone as ugly as that?
- 1b. B: (Well,) Beauty is in the eyes of the beholder.
- 2a. A: I saw C with D last night. Can you imagine anyone wanting to go out with someone as opinionated as that?
- 2b. B: (Well,) in the dark, all cats are gray.

The LINGUISTICS CLUB serves as a forum to which established scholars are invited. It ordinarily meets once a month (usually the first Monday of each month). Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following papers have been presented. (Inquiries about and requests for available copies should be directed to the authors.)

BENOIT DE CORNULIER (Université d'Aix-Marseille): Liaison in French. February 3, 1975. (This lecture was sponsored jointly by the Departments of Linguistics and of French.)

GORDON FAIRBANKS (University of Hawaii): The motivation of sound change. March 20, 1975. (This lecture was sponsored jointly by the Department of the Classics, the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures, the Department of Linguistics, the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, the Institute of Communications, and the School of Humanities.)

SOUTH ASIAN LANGUAGE ANALYSIS GROUP

The SOUTH ASIAN LANGUAGE ANALYSIS GROUP presents a forum for the presentation of papers on South Asian language, linguistics, and literature. It generally meets once a month. Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following paper has been presented. (Inquiries about and requests for available copies of these papers should be directed to the author.)

GIRDHARI LAL TIKKU (Linguistics and Comparative Literature): Notes on the theme of alienation in Modern Persian literature. April 10, 1975.

This paper is an inquiry into the theme of alienation in Modern Persian literature, within the definition of the term 'alienation' in the Marxian and the humanist view. Some works from fiction and short story, poetry and drama, as well as some works of literary criticism and philosophy are analyzed to assess the nature and role of the artist in the context of alienation.

PARTICIPANTS IN SEMINAR SERIES ON SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

The Seminar Series in Second Language Acquisition is organized by the Unit for Foreign Language Study and Research as a monthly forum for panel discussions on issues in the teaching and learning of foreign languages. Faculty members participated in the following seminars.

December 3, 1974: Semantics and semantic memory.

JAMES MARCHAND (Germanic Languages and Literatures) (Moderator)

February 4, 1975: Language acquisition: the immigrant's experience.

HENRY KAHANE (Moderator)

JAMES MARCHAND (Germanic Languages and Literatures)

February 26, 1975: Testing: choice and evaluation of test items and materials.

JAMES MARCHAND (Germanic Languages and Literatures)

April 2, 1975: Non-western languages in western universities: problems and future.

PETER COLE

BRAJ B. KACHRU (Moderator)

LADISLAV ZGUSTA

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A plus-sign (+) preceding a name indicates a contribution to Studies in Language Learning 1:1 for which compare p. 13.

+ELMER H. ANTONSEN (Germanic Languages and Literatures): A concise grammar of the older runic inscriptions. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, in press.

+JOHN BARNITZ

+TEJ K. BHATIA: Negation through question in modern Hindi: another look. To appear in Language Sciences.

+LAWRENCE BOUTON (English as a Second Language)

+CHIN-CHUAN CHENG (with W.P. Lehmann et al.): Language and linguistics in the People's Republic of China. University of Texas Press, 1975.

PETER COLE: Indefiniteness and anaphoricity. Language 50:665-74.
-- (with JERRY MORGAN, eds.): Syntax and semantics 3: speech acts. Academic Press, May 1975. -- The synchronic and diachronic status of

conversational implicature. In Cole and Morgan 1975. -- (Ed.:) Israeli Hebrew for speakers of English, 2 vols. University of Illinois, 1974 and 1975.

+J. RONAYNE COWAN (English as a Second Language)

GERRY DALGISH: Nasal interactions with Bantu vowel-initial roots: the morphological or phonological solution. To appear in Proceedings of the 6th Conference on African Linguistics. -- Some underlying and superficial constraints in Olutsootso. To appear in Papers from the 11th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society.

+RASIO DUNATOV (Slavic Languages and Literatures)

HANS HENRICH HOCK: Current trends in historical linguistics. To appear in Proceedings of the Kentucky Interdisciplinary Conference on Linguistics (April 1975). -- On the judicious application of rules. To appear in Papers from the 11th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society. -- Review of Raimo Anttila: Introduction to historical and comparative linguistics (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1972). To appear in Language.

+BRAJ B. KACHRU: The Englishization of Hindi: notes on language rivalry and language change. To appear in Linguistic method: papers in honor of Herbert Penzl, ed. by Irmengard Rauch. -- Lexical innovations in South Asian English. International Journal of the Sociology of Language 4 (1974) and Linguistics 143 (1975). -- Linguistic schizophrenia and language census: a note on the Indian situation. To appear in Explorations in language demography, ed. by L.M. Khubchandani.

HENRY KAHANE: Review of H.H. Baumann: Sekundäre Motivationen bei romanischen Tierbezeichnungen. Romance Philology 28:102-4.

+JAMES MARCHAND (Germanic Languages and Literatures)

JERRY MORGAN: Remarks on semantics and communicative function. To appear in Proceedings of the Parasession on Functionalism (Chicago Linguistic Society, 1975). -- Cf. also above under PETER COLE.

RAJESHWARI PANDHARIPANDE: On the semantics of Hindi-Urdu celna. To appear in Indian Linguistics.

ELIZABETH RIDDLE: Relational grammar and some aspects of Swahili syntax. To appear in Proceedings of the 6th Annual Conference on African Linguistics. -- Some pragmatic conditions on complementizer choice. To appear in Papers from the 11th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society.

MARC S. ROSENBERG: Why negation would wreak havoc with counterfactive verbs, if there were any. To appear in Papers in Linguistics 8:1. -- Factives that aren't so. To appear in Papers from the 11th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society.

AHMAD SIDDIQUI: Hybridization in Hindi-Urdu: a study in style range. Working Papers of the 1974 ACTUAL Conference. Austin, Texas: University of Texas, Center for Asian Studies, in press.

+S.N. SRIDHAR: A note on the Aryanization of the Kannada lexicon: a study in linguistic convergence. Proceedings of the Seminar on Linguistic

Borrowing, ACTUAL. Austin, Texas: University of Texas, Center for Asian Studies, in press. -- Poetry, English, and Nissim Ezekiel: a conversation with Nissim Ezekiel. World literature written in English, ed. by K.S. Narayana Rao, in press. (Special issue of Indian Writing in English.)

DIETER WANNER (Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese): Review of F. Kiefer: Generative Morphologie des Neufranzösischen AND review of C. Rallides: The tense-aspect system of the Spanish verb. Kritikon Litterarum 4 (1974).

+LADISLAV ZGUSTA

PAPERS READ

TEJ K. BHATIA: On the predictive role of the recent theories of aspiration. 49th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, New York, December 27-30, 1974. -- New directions and issues in computer-assisted instruction. 2nd International Conference on the Use of Computers in the Humanities. Los Angeles, April 3-6, 1975.

EYAMBA G. BOKAMBA: Authenticity and the choice of a national language: the case of Zaire. 6th Annual Conference on African Linguistics, The Ohio State University, April 11-13, 1975.

RODOLFO CERRON-PALOMINO: Contacto de lenguas y variación dialectal a través de los 'comentarios reales'. Forum Romanicum, University of Illinois, December 9, 1974.

CHIN-CHUAN CHENG: The Chinese language and social classes AND Teaching of Chinese and foreign languages in the People's Republic of China: a trip report. 1974 Annual Meeting of the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages. Denver, Colorado, November 29, 1974. -- Chinese language reform: a trip report. Mid-West Seminar on China, The University of Chicago, December 7, 1974. -- The teaching of English in the People's Republic of China. Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, April 3, 1975. -- Computer-assisted instruction in Chinese. 27th Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies.

PETER COLE: Three putative ambiguities of definitive descriptions. 11th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society. -- (with W. Harbert, S. HASHIMOTO, C. NELSON, D. SMIETANA, and S.N. SRIDHAR:) Cross-linguistic evidence for an analysis of island constraints in terms of NP accessibility. Ibid. -- An apparent asymmetry in the formation of relative clauses in Modern Hebrew. 3rd North American Conference on Semitic Linguistics (in association with the Annual Meeting of the American Oriental Society), The Ohio State University, April 1975.

GERRY DALGISH: Nasal interactions with Bantu vowel-initial roots: the morphological or phonological solution. 6th Annual Conference on African Linguistics, The Ohio State University, April 11-13, 1975. -- Some underlying and superficial constraints in Olutsootso. 11th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society.

WAYNE B. DICKERSON (English as a Second Language): Generating enthusiasm with generative phonology. 49th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic

Society of America, New York, December 27-30, 1974. -- Spelling spells generative phonology for the ESL classroom. 9th Annual TESOL Convention, Los Angeles, March 1975.

JÜRGEN DÖLLEIN: Morphological conditioning of vowel harmony. Kentucky Interdisciplinary Conference on Linguistics, Richmond, KY, April 3-4, 1975. -- Vowel harmony and psychological reality claims in generative phonology. Annual Meeting of the Societas Linguistica Europaea, Nottingham, U.K., April 6-8, 1975.

GEORGIA M. GREEN: Language and women's expression, panel discussion in the series Monday at Eight, Unit One, University of Illinois, March 17, 1975.

HANS HENRICH HOCK: Current trends in historical linguistics. Kentucky Interdisciplinary Conference on Linguistics, Richmond, KY, April 3-4, 1975. -- CCC-Clusters in Sanskrit. 185th Annual Meeting of the American Oriental Society, The Ohio State University, April 22-24, 1975.

BRAJ B. KACHRU: On the pragmatics of Indian English: how and why English is made to do what it does in the Indian sociolinguistic context. 9th Annual TESOL Convention, Los Angeles, March 7, 1975. -- Toward structuring form and function of code-switching: an Indian perspective. Kentucky Foreign Language Conference, Lexington, KY, April 25, 1975.

YAMUNA KACHRU: The semantics and syntax of the causative construction in English and South Asian languages: implications for teaching English as a second language. 9th Annual TESOL Convention, Los Angeles, March 7, 1975.

JERRY MORGAN: Some observations on pragmatics. University of Texas, Austin, April 3, 1975. -- Remarks on semantics and communicative function. Parasession on Functionalism, 11th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, April 17, 1975.

ELIZABETH RIDDLE: (With Phil Tedeschi, University of Michigan:) Some aspects of temporal aspectual verbs. 49th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, New York, December 27-30, 1974. -- Relational grammar and some aspects of Swahili syntax. 6th Annual Conference on African Linguistics, The Ohio State University, April 13, 1975. -- Some pragmatic conditions on complementizer choice. 11th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, April 18, 1975.

MARC ROSENBERG: Factives that aren't so. 11th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, April 18-20, 1975.

MARIO SALTARELLI (Spanish, Italian and Portuguese): Leftbound clitics. 49th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, New York, December 27-30, 1974. -- Morphological justification of phonological rules [co-authored]. Ibid. -- Paradigmatic evolution of diphthongs: Marsian Italian and Chicano Spanish. Linguistic Symposium on Romance Languages V, Ann Arbor, March 1975.

GIRDHARI LAL TIKKU: (Comparative Literature and Linguistics): Alienation in Persian literature. Boston, November 1974. -- PLATO: the teaching of Persian at the University of Illinois, Conference of Professors of Persian Language and Literature, Tehran, Iran, January 1975. -- Iranian literature and society. Collège de France, Paris, February 1975.

DIETER WANNER (Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese): The loss of MHG devoicing in Swiss German. 20th Annual Conference on Linguistics, International Linguistics Association, New York, March 8-9, 1975. -- The heuristics of substratum. Linguistic Symposium on Romance Languages V, Ann Arbor, March 20-22, 1975.

Yael Ziv: The relevance of the subject/non-subject dichotomy in determining causal relations between clauses. 49th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, New York, December 28-30, 1974.

DEGREES GRANTED

Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following students have earned degrees from the Department of Linguistics.

M.A.

JOHN GERARD BARNITZ

CHARUVAN CHANTORN

KIRK GERARD GABURO

MARGARET ANN GRANOK

SANG OAK LEE

LISE MENN: The Maintenance of lexical stratification in English:
Towards a more adequate theory of morphology.

JUDITH A. WILLIAMS

KATHLEEN T. WISE

DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

GAD BEN-HORIN: Topic, focus, and topicalization rules.

TEJ K. BHATIA: A syntactic and semantic description of negation in selected Indo-Aryan languages.

RODOLFO CERRON-PALOMINO: Towards a poly-dialectal phonology of Wanka-Quechua.

GERARD M. DALGISH: The morphophonemics of Glutsootso.

JURGEN DÜLLEIN: On the characterization of vowel harmony systems: a developmental interpretation.

SUSAN DONALDSON: Presuppositions and restrictive relative clauses in Hindi.

TIMOTHY HABICK: Set-roots in Sanskrit.

GEOFFREY HACKMAN: Tense, aspect, and presupposition in Hindi.

JOHN HOUSTON: Persian relative clauses and their implications for linguistic universals.

LISE MENN: The development of phonological rules.

FARID CNN: Aspects of Malay phonology and morphology.

MASAKO OGURA: Some rules of Japanese grammar in the framework of relational grammar.

ELIZABETH RIDDLE: Tense and time reference in English complement constructions.

MARC ROSENBERG: Counterfactive verbs.

W. KEITH RUSSELL: Generative theory and some phonological processes of Korean.

BARBARA SCHWARTE: Sentence processing used by deaf children.

GLORIA SHEINTUCH: Towards universal principles of rule distinctness.

HAN SOHN: A cineradiographic study of selected Korean utterances and its implications.

DAVID N. STEIN: On the basis of English iambic pentameter.

ROBERTA STOCK: Factors in the acquisition of a foreign language lexicon.

APORN SURINTRAMONT: On deletion phenomena in Thai.

HABIBULLAH TEGEY: Pashto morphology.

JAMES PAUL WENTZ: Some syntactic constraints on Chicano code.

GREGORY THOMAS WHITE: Reconstruction of Proto-Edo.

Yael ZIV: Functions of relative clauses in English and Hebrew.

NOTES

PETER COLE, GEORGIA GREEN and JERRY MORGAN have been awarded a grant from the National Science Foundation for 1975-77 to conduct research on universals in grammatical organization. The goal of the project is a deeper understanding of the role of grammatical relations in the organization of grammar, with emphasis on their universal characteristics.

HANS HENRICH HOCK has been invited to become Associate Editor of Language Today, the new journal of the Kentucky Interdisciplinary Conference on Linguistics. -- He has also been granted a sabbatical leave of absence for Spring 1976, to continue his research on Sanskrit phonology and morphology.

BRAJ B. KACHRU has been a member of the Language Committee of the American Institute of Indian Studies, 1974-75.

YAMUNA KACHRU has been appointed Associate in the Center for Advanced Study, University of Illinois, for the Fall semester 1975-76. She will devote that time to research on the syntax and semantics of the compound or serial verbs in Indic and West African languages.

CHARLES W. KISSEBERTH has been awarded a grant from the University of Illinois Research Board for Summer 1975 to initiate work on a study of the syntax of the 'prepositional' verb in Bantu (with special reference to Chi-Mwi:ni and Swahili).

AHMAD SIDDIQUI has prepared materials for the teaching of Hindi to school children in bilingual/bicultural programs under a summer grant from the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chicago, 1974. These materials are now available in mimeographed form, under the title Hindi as a second language.

S.N. SRIDHAR has received an Asia Foundation Travel Grant to attend the 9th TESOL Convention, Los Angeles, March 4-9, 1975.

ALEXANDRA STEINBERGS has been awarded a Dissertation Fellowship by the Canada Council for 1975-76. She will be doing research for a dissertation on the Phonology of Latvian.

GIRDHARI LAL TIKKU was interviewed on Iranian national television about possible cooperation between the University of Illinois and the Adult Literacy Center in the Iranian Literacy Project.

STUDIES IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Volume 1, Number 1 of Studies in Language Learning, published by the Unit for Foreign Language Study and Research, is about to appear. The Editorial Board consists of BRAJ B. KACHRU (Chairman), HANS HENRICH HOCK, JAMES MARCHAND, SEIICHI MAKINO, and BRUCE MAINOUS (ex officio). This volume contains the following contributions.

- JOHN BARNITZ: Toward understanding syntax in reading comprehension.
 LAWRENCE BOUTON: Bilingual education: theory and current research.
 J. RONAYNE COWAN: General linguistics and the teaching of reading.
 BRAJ B. KACHRU: Sociolinguistics in second language learning.
 JAMES MARCHAND: Cultural component in second language teaching.
 FERNAND MARTY AND M. KEITH MYERS: Technology in second language learning.
 S.N. SRIDHAR: Contrastive linguistics, error analysis and interlanguage: three phrases of one goal?
 LADISLAV ZGUSTA: Bilingual lexicography: retrospect and prospect.

SYMPOSIUM ON LANGUAGE IN URBAN SOCIETY

M.A.K. Halliday, Elmer Antonsen, Wayne Dickerson,
 Braj B. Kachru, Mario Saltarelli

REPORT FROM THE NON-WESTERN WORLD

C.C. Cheng: Trends in second language teaching in the People's Republic of China: impressions of a visit.

REVIEW ARTICLES

Rasio Dunatov: Some recent pedagogical materials for teaching Russian.

REVIEWS

- R. Politzer and D.E. Bentley: Practice-centered teacher training Spanish (Milton Azevedo)
 J.A. Fodor, T.G. Bever and M.F. Garnett: An introduction to psycholinguistics and generative grammar (J. Ronayne Cowan)
 K.C. Bahl: Studies in the semantic structure of Hindi (Tej K. Bhatia)
 Kathryn Buck and Arthur Hoase: Textbooks in German 1942-1973: a descriptive bibliography (Karl J. Fink)

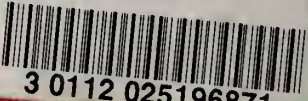
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